INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSU

Will Millowne practice their to help Indian Companies ?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 197— BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 19 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec.	20 Dec.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	16 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	1 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5998	30 ,,	12 ,,
Miyadono Maru ..	..	1 Jan.	12 ,,
Tyne Maru ..	5873	10 ,,	20 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	8785	16 ,,	30 ,,
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 ,,	3 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: 'Yusan.'

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents :—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to :-

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY

After all your old Favourite CIGARETTES

Manufactured by the well-known Cigarette Manufacturers

Messrs. R. & J. HILL, Ltd., London

Reputed for their well-known brands since 1775 A. D., are arriving next week.

Do you know their Name?

If not Inquire of the distributors.

Cinema star Photograph enclosed in each packet.

Distributors :—ISHVERDAS & CO, P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.

ADVTS

...vate Short Advertise... ...serted in these columns ...lowing rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

...mum Charge being Annas Twelve.

...SH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL and ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS in Bombay for the East and West Insurance Co., Ltd. on liberal commission, salary or both. Apply sharp with testimonials, if any, to the SECRETARIES, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 29668

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FUR SKINS—We can supply Fresh Skins of Jackals, Foxes, Wild Cats, Otters, Lizards and Snakes, in large numbers or can give monopoly for the trapping or collection of such skins throughout the State jurisdiction. Offers invited. For terms please apply to THE SUPERINTENDING OFFICER SHIKAR, Patiala State (Punjab).
T. 29691

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MOTHER INDIA—The women of India Society, Belanganj Agra, has published a book in Hindi in two parts one containing Hindi translation of Miss Mayo's Mother India and the other repudiating serious charges laid against Indian people. Price Re. 1/ for each part.
L. 582

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each.; 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—60 Horse Power PETTER HORIZONTAL OIL ENGINE, Electric Lighting Type, complete with Receiver used for few years. Rs. 3,500/ ex-Cawnpore Works. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., 85, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
K 29690A

8 1/4" Centre New LATHES, SENSITIVE and BACK GEARED DRILLING MACHINES, Low prices, Apply BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., 85, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
K. 29690B.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 760 of 1924.

BAI JADAV, widow and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
HOOSEINALLY HASSAMBHAI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces and parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses and shed standing thereon situate in the Western Khar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 24-1|4 Gunthas or thereabouts as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres	Aekar
81	5	0	0-3-3|4	0-12-0
„	6	0	0-7-1|2	2 -0-0
349	2	0	0-13	2 -8-0

standing in the name of Hassambhai Datoobhai and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 44B, Street No. ..... and bounded, on or towards the East by the Khari Road, on or towards the West by the property of Antone Francis Rodrigues, on or towards the North by the Lonchavala property and on or towards the South by the property of Gonsalves Antone.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Offices of Messrs. MOHILE AND PAREKH, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29530

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the year ending 31st March, 1928, has been declared payable on the 22nd December, 1927, to Registered Shareholders standing in the Company's books on the 17th instant. Warrants will be issued to registered holders on production of the Mandates posted to them. Payments to Banks will be made on receipt of the usual Indemnity.

By Order of the Board,

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Hongkong House,
Calcutta, the 15th December, 1927.
29692

RETAIL SALE NOW ON

FOR

8 DAYS ONLY

Lest you Forget

Navy blue Woollen Great Overcoats Rs. 8 each.

Khaki Woollen Great Coats Rs. 10. each.

Slightly worn Army Woollen Blankets Rs. 3 to 4 each.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR DEPENDENTS FROM THE COLD.

K. C. MARROTT

LARGEST IMPORTERS,

185/187, HORNBY ROAD, P. O. BOX No. 127
BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 22044-24241.

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"The World's News"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

Bi-Weekly or Weekly

EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, "Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY, FURNITURE, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Moosa Hasham (Deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One lot hosiery, such as, jerseys, socks, and stockings, gloves, mufflers, children's caps, infants' bibs, shawls, handkerchiefs, towels, collars, show cases, cooking pots, trunks, clothes, chairs, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON NEAR THE JUNCTION OF VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Manibai, widow and administratrix of Lakhmidas Haridas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 20th proximo sell by public auction at 4 30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor:

All that one undivided 1|3 share in the piece of Government leasehold land, situate on the west side of Mount Road, Mazagon, admeasuring about 33,747 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, New Survey No. 3657 and bounded on the east by the Mount Road on the West party by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and partly by the property in the occupation of Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, on the North by the property of Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and on the South by the property of H. H. the Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah and which premises are a portion of Government leasehold piece of land, admeasuring about 63,229 square yards comprised in the indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December 1909 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Sethna of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NAKHODA STREET, KOLSA MOHOLLA AND CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs in suit No. 1326 of 1927 (Aishabai, widow of Haji Abbu Haji Sumar and others vs. Haji Mahomed Haji Alimahomed and others) and pursuant to the consent decree dated 21st day of September 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties on the premises respectively:—

On FRIDAY, the 6th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nakhoda Street admeasuring 82-49 square yards or thereabouts and Collector's New Survey No. 11342, Cadastral Survey No. 1240 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 953, Street No. 25 and bounded on the North by the Nakhoda Street, on the South by Sweeper's passage, on the East by the property of Ahmed Hossam and on the West by the property of Memon Cassum Haji Mitha.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of land or ground (partly of quit and ground tenure and partly of Fazandari tenure of which Nonsighor de-Esperance is the Fazandar) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North Side of Chinch Bunder Road or Khadak Street, admeasuring 141-5|9 Square yards or thereabouts of which about 85 square yards is Quit and ground rent land bearing Collector's Old No. 1362, New No. 7138, Old Survey No. 1448, New Survey No. 1 part of 3129 and 2(3132) Cadastral Survey No. 1632 of Mandvi Division and the piece of land 56-4|9 square yards or thereabouts is of Fazandari tenure bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1632 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2766, 3124, and Street Nos. 138, 140, and 145, and bounded on the East partly by a passage and partly by the compound of the property of Padamsi Bhimji, on the West by the Chinch Bunder 1st Lane, or Khadak Street, on the North by Sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Chinch Bunder 1st Lane or Khadak Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

Monty Banks IN PLAY SAFE!

Pathépicture

And if you can't *Play Safe*— **Play as Safe as you can!**

Monty shows how it can be done in a Reckless Riot of fun, Thrills and Romance.

"Brothers Under the Chin"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM JUNCTION GIRGAUM.

KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

THE

"Mission Girl"

Featuring

Misses Ruby, Hira and Messrs. Khahl & Sandow.

Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M, Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

Coming! Shortly Coming!!

Opportunity for few days only on our way to sea Voyage !!

SENSATION OF THE SEASON

with entire new attraction

Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts

Location :—NANA'S CHOWK

Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay

OPENING NIGHT ON THURSDAY,

22nd December 1927

AT 9-30 P.M.

MATINEES from Friday 23rd Dec. 1927 at 4-30 P.M. Daily.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,

Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.

BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
24 Dec.	RANPURA ..	COMORIN x	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x	20,837
4 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
2 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,953
4 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		3,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN x ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	RAWALPINDI.		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £51.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
8th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
x31st Dec.	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan
1928		
5th Jan.	KIDDERPORE ..	Staits, China and Japan.
17th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
31st „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th „	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
19th Dec	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st „	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
21st „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
28th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

DECLINED 14 POINTS ON SPECULATIVE SELLING—CONSIDERABLE BUYING ON BETTER SPOT DEMAND —WEEK-END STATISTICS BULLISH —PRICES IMPROVED 39 POINTS— FUTURES 21 TO 16 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Dec. 16.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points. Reports of curtailment depressed prices some 14 points on speculative selling during the first hour. There was large spot demand which induced rather free covering which checked the decline and prices showed and improving tendency. Later on bullish week-end figures were followed by impressive buying and prices hardened 39 points by the close. The market displayed a healthy undertone with increased demand for spot cotton. Futures closed at a rise of 21 to 18 points for the near months while new crop delivries improved about 10 points. Spot cotton closed 15 points higher to 19.40c.

The New Orleans futures market closed firm at a rise of 17 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices hardened 17 points to 19.5c.

Cotton prices have recovered about one cent from the lowest point touched on the 13th instant, particularly due to improved trade demand. There continues healthy demand for spot cotton, but reports of curtailment in production by spinners, discouraged bulls to increase their interest. In fact there was actual speculative selling on all advances. The next ginning report will be out on the 20th instant, which may induce some realising by weak bulls with a natural reaction. It appears that the bearish sentiment which continued hitherto is dying away slowly and with a reviving demand for manufactured goods, we look for higher markets in the long run and advise purchases on all dips. The peak of the movement is passed and it is very likely that the improving statistical position will save the market from any marked decline.

NEW CROP NEWS.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their weekly report dated 23rd ultimo state that it may be well to bear in mind that weevils are hibernating in abnormally large numbers and that, unless, the winter is exceptionally severe, there can be no assurance of a large crop next year even if the acreage is increased.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—"Market early declined on speculative selling, but rallied later on better spot demand, and bullish week-end statistics."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co. (New York).—"Weather unfavourable but little cotton left unpicked, domestic consumption bullish but reports curtailment shaking confidence. Market healthy."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:—"Continues friendly. Buy on dips."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 16-12-27 ...	5685000
Receipts Yesterday 16.12-27	39000
Exports to date 16-12-27	3449000
Stock at Ports 16-12-27	2625000
Stock Interior Towns 16-12-27 ...	1331000
Stock Liverpool 16-12-27	948000
Visible Supply 16-12-27	6127000
Quantity in Sight 16-12-27 ...	9658000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 16-12-27 ...	8038000
Receipts Yesterday 16-12-27	64000
Exports to date 16-12-27	4943000
Stock at Ports 16-12-27	2915000
Stock Interior Towns 16-12-27 ...	1551000
Stock Liverpool 16-12-27	1109000
Visible Supply 16-12-27	7631000
Quantity in Sight 16-12-27	11849000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 17.

January	18.88—.01
March	19.09—.02
May	19.20 unchanged
July	19.20.—.01
October	18.71+.01
Middling Spot	19.45+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 17.

January	18.94+.04
March	19.15+.05
Middling Spot	19.10+.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 17.

Demand Bills	487.62

LIVERPOOL.

OPENED STEADY—DECREASE IN STOCKS—LARGE FORWARDING—FUTURES 15 TO 8 POINTS HIGHER—SALES AMERICAN 4,000 BALES—INDIANS 1,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 14 points but declined few points scattered selling. Spinners were fixing prices on "Cails" and the market ruled very steady. The stock of American cotton is decreasing as the forwardings to spinners were large during the week. The market closed firm at a rise of 15 points for near options while distant months improved 8 points. Spot cotton prices improved 4 points to 10.68d. per lb. American spot sales were 4,000 Bales and those of East Indians were 1,000 Bales.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Empire cotton futures ruled very steady and closed 10 points higher, March at 10.10d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures displayed a better tone and closed 16 to 20 points higher.

RIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Decreased Liverpool stock. Large forwarding spinners. Steadiness near cotton. Foreshadow widening between July and October. Suggest buy July and sell October. Distinctly better tone. Trade buying both England and American."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s report:—

Note.—Market early declined on speculators selling, but rallied later on a better spot demand and bullish week-end statistics.

CORRECTION.

Please read in our yesterday's report as under:—

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Consumption by Americans Mills from August 1st to November 30th	2,499,000	2,224,000
Present Statistical Position:—		
As per American Bureau of Census.		Bales. 3,762,000
August 15th, Carry-over in America.		12,789,000
Final Bureau Estimate of Dec. 8th Linters, say.		600,000
American Mills		17,151,000
Consumption from Aug. 1st to Nov. 30th	2,499,000	
Exports from America up to 13th Dec. 1927	3,462,000	
	5,961,000	5,961,000
Balance left in America for next eight months supply		11,190,000
		11,190,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 17. Opening	Closing
December		10.27+.14
January	10.23	10.23+.12
February		10.20+.1.
March	10.19	10.21+.12
April		10.19+.15
May	10.21	10.21+.12
June		10.19.+.13
July	10.15	10.18+.13
August		10.00.+.12
September		9.89+.12
October	9.83	9.89+.12
November		9.91.+.11
December		9.84+.1.
Middling Spot		10.77+.09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.85+.05
Scinde, Fine	8.05+.05
Bengal, Good	7.65+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.85+.05
Bengal Fine	8.05+.05
Oomra, Good	8.30+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.55+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.80+.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.25+.05
Broach, Fine	9.55+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

December	16.58+.10
January	16.73+.10
February	16.78+.10
March	16.97+.10
April	16.97+.10
May	17.11+.10
June	17.11+.10
July	17.20+.10
August	17.20+.10
September	17.20+.10
October	17.24+.10
November	17.24+.10
December	17.24+.10
Sakellaridis, F.G.M., Spot	17.35+.10

SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

BOMBAY

SCATTERED BUYING FOLLOWED BY CONSIDERABLE SELLING FROM ALL CORNERS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Following a further rise of 18 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 376/- for Broach Apl/May delivery and improved to Rs. 377 on scattered buying. At this level commission houses and shippers sold in conjunction with considerable Bazar selling on reaction theory. Prices showed a sharp fall and the tone was weak. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	376	377	370	370/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	341	341	336/8	336/8
March	343	343	338/8	338/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	306	306	304	304
March	309	309	307/8	307/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 10 points. The forward market opened at Rs. 371 for Broach Apl/May delivery and after scattered selling ruled steady. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	371	371/8	370/8	371/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	336/8	337/8	336/8	337/8
March	338/8	339	338	339
Bengal Dec/Jan	303/8	303/8	303	303
March	307/8	307/8	307	307

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

December	..... 236.50+0.70
March	..... 245.20+1.00
June	..... 249.30+0.90

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	2,851	60,469	55,620
Central India	758	26,857	18,104
Barsi and Nagar	2,054	47,437	22,372
Myderabad-Gaorani	679	16,108	4,235
Berar	4,541	1,78,104	73,377
Central Provinces	2,291	59,008	13,132
Total Oomras	13,174	3,87,983	1,86,846
Dhobera	1,047	19,859	5,156
N.-W. Provinces	718	54,307	27,530
Rajputana	160	9,833	7,111
Sind-Punjab	975	33,489	15,247
Broach		2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar		2,600	10,609
Westerns-Northerns		2,943	7,173
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,525	4,436
Persian	20	2,857	2,428
American		18,590	32,511
Egyptian and African	306	7,943	18,680
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		4	
Total	16,400	5,49,500	3,18,263

in-full pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 15th Dec. Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,254	1,17,926	61,201
Japan & China	2,985	1,04,464	94,486
Coast Ports		6,561	3,298
Up-country by Rail		28,159	31,909
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,553	8,340
Total	5,239	2,80,663	1,6,228

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

100	K. Damji	Indore 327
100	Mithabhai Nathoo Anjungaon	338
100	Do. Amraoti	337
100	Ramgopal Keshavdeo Kuradwadi	329
100	N. Fatehalli Jalna	321
100	Charbhuj Jeram Panchpal	310
100	K. Narandas Darwha	339
100	Japan T. & Co. Harsad	322
100	Do. Muthia	318
200	A. Damodar C. P. 2	339
100	H. M. Mehta & Co. Jalna	317
100	Finlay Mill Bir	332
100	H. Nenshi Shegaon	324
100	Tata Mill Kaithal	318
100	L. K. Vasanji Amraoti	342

(Saturday Room Rate was closed.)

LONDON SILVER.

London Dec. 17.

Silver—Business small.	
Spot	26.13/16
Forward	26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11 1.2

STOCKS AND SHARES.

QUIET SESSION---SCATTERED SELLING.

MILD RELAPSE IN TATA IRONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

The Stock Exchange opened steady and prices improved somewhat, but scattered selling resulted in quiet session. Tata Iron Shares experienced mild relapse.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady and prices improved about Rs. 5/- on short covering. At the advance scattered selling checked the rise and prices declined. The closing tone was rather weak.

TATA IRON SHARES.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 83/12 and Def. at Rs. 290/. There was absence of buying and prices reacted on longs realizing profits on a portion of their holdings. This decline is nothing more than a natural reaction after the recent sharp rise. The closing tone was quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Steams were in good demand. Cement Shares ruled steady with little business. Bombay Burmas were quiet but steady. Alcocks were easy on rumours of no possibility of dividend. Tata Hydros were quiet but steady with a good undertone. Trams were steady with a small business.

SECURITIES

Government papers ruled steady on short covering.

FEBRUARY BUSINESS.

Forward Business for February Settlements will commence from Monday the 19th inst.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p.c. 91.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/4.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/8.
Imperial (100) 1465.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 365
Union (5) Rs. 3/15

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bandi Portland Cement (10) 41.
Central India Mining (10) 25/4.
India Cement 350 (O) 253/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 245.
Katni Cement (50) (D) 785.
Punjab Cement (D) 11/14.
Punjab Cement (D) 13/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 48/12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 907/8.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p. c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 3/4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 712/8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94/8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p. c. 4 p. c. 945
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1025
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 152/8. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c 95
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1127/8.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 910.
Tata Power (O) (1000) 585.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 232/8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 650

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 411/4.
Apollo (50) 7/8.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 327/8.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25 970.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 535.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 485
Century (100) 480.
Crescent (100) 206/4.
Colaba Mills 147/8.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid) 1 0/0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120
Fazulbhoy 958/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 560.
Globe (100) 33-12
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 137/8
Indore Malwan (100) 382/8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 270
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinoor (300) nil 286/12.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7010.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) 120.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p c. 148/12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2275.
New Great Mills 525
Pabaney Mills 200 311/4.
Pearls Mills 200, 630
173 Simplex 73 201/4.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 540.
Phoenix (100) 440.
Simplex (100) 201/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 15.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 17.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106/1.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 106/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/9
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/11, 1945/55 Rs. 106
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Sir Barocha Mills (100) 18.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 36.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 320
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 3325.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 373/12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5
B. Burma T. Corporation 1261 Rs. 858/12.
B. Burma T Corporation (50 paid x. d. 317/8.
Bombay Steam (O) (250) 251/4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1/2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 41/12.
British Burma Petroleum 5/6.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 22.
Burma Corporation (10) 9/4.
Empire of India Life (500)10 1950
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kamp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 8 20.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2173. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2200
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18/14.
Tata 1st Preference 136
Tata Constructions (30) 58
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 93/4.
Tata Iron (O) 86/8.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 281/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3.1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade, Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade, Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 17

T T Berlin on London	20.13-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.20
T T Milan on London	89.97
T T Berne on London	25.28
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.65

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/13/9
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £13/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ten.—
Shipment Quoted Dec/Jan £19/15/0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio. (No. 7 quality)
Spot 14.1/8

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 17.
(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready	21	5	6
Posha	21	5	6
Maha	21	5	6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 26-97-98-99	21	5	0
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Ready	60	8	0
London—Ready	26	13/16	
Forward	26	11/16	
London/Shanghai.—			
Opening	2	7	9
Closing	2	7	9
New York Cent	58	5/8	

	Op.	H.	Lo.	Cl
Posha	60/9	60/9	60/9	60/9
Maha	60/8	60/8	90/8	60/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 16th inst.

Wheat	4,046	cwts.
Linseed	3,281	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	34	"
Gingellyseeds	7,236	"
Groundnuts	33,076	"
Castorseed	4,906	"
Castorseed	4,900	"
Rice	14,862	"
Myrabollams	2,902	"
Cottonseed	25,678	"
Mowraseed	833	"
Gram	1,206	"
Joowar	2,181	"
Bajree	3,858	"
Coal	3,399	tons

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 17.
Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/11; highest Rs. 51/10; closing Rs. 51/9.
Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/8; closing Rs. 4/8
Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/10/6; closing Rs. 4/10/9.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56/2; closing Rs. 56/6/6.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 17.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 3|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D F 123 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 176.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-1/4.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1|2.
London Silver per oz. Ready 26/13.
London Silver per oz. Forward 26/11.
Tone of Silver.—Dull. American India and China bought China sold. Large amount of business has been done. Market has a less steady appearance.
American Cross Rate dol 4.88.5/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 17.
3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/4 per cent.
1 to 6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In more demand
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 17
Java Sugar, Fine White Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—

December cer cwt	14/7-1/2
Jani/Mar. per cwt	14/7-1/2
July Sep. per cwt	15/
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Jan/Mar. per cwt	14/9-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Jan/Mar. per cwt	14/10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 17.
Sellers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/7-5/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London Dec. 17.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers December 52/3
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment buyers December 51/8
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment Buyers December 51/3

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 17.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan £17/1/3
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb £17/1/3
Linseed, La. Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Loading at hull paid £15/5/0
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment quoted Dec/Jan £18/2/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 17.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 28/1-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 28/7-1/2

DINAPORE RIOTCASES JUDGMENT

ALL EXCEPT TWO ACCUSED RELEASED

PATNA, Dec. 17.

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the sensational Dinapore riot cases in which two leading mill-owners of Dinapore, Guru Prasad Singh and Gopilal Agarwalla, along with five others, were accused in the Sessions Court of rioting.

Except two the other accused were released.—Free Press.

MR. PRITHWIS CHANDER ROY DEAD

CALCUTTA. Dec. 17.

The death took place this evening of Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy, late editor of "The Bengalee."—Free Press.

THE DONGRI MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since it has been reported in the "Evening News of India" last evening and again in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" this morning that when there was a rush towards the platform at the Muslim gathering at Dongree in the melee Mr. Hoosenbhoy Laljee who was on the platform was also roughly handled, I have received numerous enquiries asking about my welfare and desire to learn the state of affairs prevailing at this time. As it is not possible for me to be able to reply to all the kind enquiries as also to offer my thanks individually I therefore request you will be good enough to publish the following:—

I have not been injured in any way and in fact after attending the Dongri Moslem meeting in the morning I have been fortunate enough to have attended our Municipal Corporation address meeting as also the Anjuman-i-Islam's address gathering in honour of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan. Please God I am quite well. I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking my friends for their very kind enquiries.

The circumstances of the case are as under:—

I received an invitation card to attend the Dongri Moslem meeting at 8 a.m. yesterday. I went there at 9-30 a.m. and as there had already assembled an enormous big crowd I and many others had some dificulty in reaching the platform. The arrangements (with the help of the police) at the entrance were fairly good still I regret to say that some of the persons who were in charge seem neither to be so much judicious not so very careful in controling the masses. In short they were not up to the great task that was thrown upon them. Little wonder that the position began getting worse no sooner His Majesty the King of Afghanistan arrived since some of the persons who were put in charge to look after the arrangements actually tried to make themselves comfortable right on and near the platform and left the audience to the care of Pathans. These Pathans in their turn and naturally too, desirous of catching the sight of their Ruler made their way for the platform no sooner His Majesty rose to speak. The result was that in their endeavours these Pathans even tried their rough force. Being seated at the end platform and observing that some of those who claimed to have got up the whole show were more anxious than others to be as near as possible to the person of His Majesty with a view probably to be taken up by the several camera men, I and some others at once realised the gravity of the situation and tried to pacify the people and to stop the onrush and were to some extent successful in averting serious trouble but not before we had received severe pushes but luckily nothing very serious. I must indeed say that I am really surprised to find how it was that there did not take place many serious accidents. I feel it was only the Providential help and care that saved such a happening. It has been reported that I was injured and assaulted but I think it has been so reported more because of the fact that I appeared a little excited at the moment and presumably because I remonstrated a little afterwards with some of those who were in charge of the conduct of affairs, for having taken up responsibilities which they did not care to discharge carefully. I must add that on the whole a very great credit is due to the general masses who had gathered there in such a large number and who under such circumstances behaved so very well.

After the departure of His Majesty when I came down the platform I was actually beseiged by a large number of people including some of the Pathans, and many expressed their good feeling towards me and very kindly enquired not only of me but also of those others who were with me and who had stuck to their places although some force was applied to push them away. I write this in detail because as I have stated I have been asked to do it and because many who were present at the meeting have asked me to state the circumstances so that in future it may serve as a caution to those who may think of shouldering such heavy responsibilities upon themselves and if they should decide to do so this incident may serve to show them that when such responsibilities are undertaken they are entrusted to proper persons who would discharge their duties properly and not entrust them to their own people who would here there and everywhere regardless of the fact that they are fit and proper persons to do their duty. Permit me again to sincerely thank all those who have been kind enough to enquire of me. In conclusion I must express my real admiration of the conduct of many of those who from the very beginning to the end had stuck to their duty and on the whole have been instrumental in bringing about successfully such a grand gathering.

Yours, etc.,
HOOSEINBOY A. LALJEE
Bombay, December 17, 1927.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES IN CITY

CORONER OPENS ENQUIRY

Two fatal motor accidents in the city were the subject of enquiry by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Friday at the G. T. Hospital. The first inquest was held touching the death of Ardeshir Ratanji Fatakia aged 73 years. The deceased was knocked by a motor-cycle near the Central Bank on the morning of the 8th instant, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbled to his injuries on Friday morning. At the inquest Hormusji Ardeshir Fatakia, the deceased's son said I am a solicitor's clerk, and live at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. The deceased was my father. He was about 73 years old. He could see and hear well. On Thursday (the 8th instant) at 1-40 p.m. one Nowroji Framji Davar came to my house and informed me that my father had been accidentally knocked down by his motor cycle, and that he (informant) had taken my father to the hospital. I came to this hospital and saw my father. My father did not blame the cyclist, but only said that he had been knocked down by a motor-car and that the cyclist had brought him to the hospital. He died this (Friday) morning. My father had cataract in both his eyes.

Major A. Baldwin DeSouza, Resident Medical Officer, G. T. Hospital said: The deceased was brought to the hospital at 10-35 a.m. on the 8th instant by Mr. N. F. Davar from Hornby Road in a motor-taxi for treatment of the following injuries, said to have been caused by his having been knocked down on the floor by Mr. Davar's motor cycle No. Z-1622 near Central Bank on the 8th instant at 8-30 a.m., viz. (1) simple fracture (2) an abrasion, the size of a pea on the dorum of the left hand at the root of the index finger (3) an abrasion, half inch by quarter inch, on the inner aspect of the lower third of the left leg (4) cataract were present in both the eyes. An X-Ray examination revealed:—Inter trochanteric comminuted fracture of femur. All the necessary treatment was given, but pneumonia supervened, and he died at 9-30 a.m. on Friday. I am of opinion that death is due to pneumonia following the injuries sustained.

The Coroner postponed further enquiry till the 21st instant

ANOTHER PARSI FATALITY

Another inquest was held touching Manchershah Ratanji Mistry (41) a custom clerk. The deceased was walking along Mint Road at about 1-30 p.m. on Friday when he was knocked down by a motor car No. 6567-Y owned and driven by Mr. H. E. Caspor residing at 49 Palli Hill, Bandra. He was bleeding profusely from the nose, ears and mouth when taken to the G. T. Hospital and died soon after admission. The Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing till Wednesday next.

SERVANT'S LAPSE

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST

Gafoor Karim was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, on Friday, on a charge of breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 70|-.

The complainant Ismail Bhayaji has a milk shop at Koliwada; and the accused was employed there as a servant. The accused received various sums of money from the customers but failed to account for the sum of Rs. 70|-.

The defence of the accused was that whatever sums were received at the shops were paid to the "mehta" Ibrahim Laiji. That was the usual custom. But Ibrahim denied receipt of the payment and gave evidence against the accused. This, the accused attributed to a quarrel which had taken place some time back between Ibrahim and himself over some money matters in consequence of which ill-feelings had been created.

His Worship disbelieved the defence story and convicted the accused of breach of trust as a servant, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125, or in default 10 days' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine be paid, Rs. 70|- out of it are to be given to the complainant.

BOMBAY'S SNATAK SANGH.

Messrs. Manilal Patel, Dadabhai V. Patel, Prabhashanker N. Mohile, Purshottamdas B. Dadavala and Gopalrao K. Pradhan, write:—

A Snatak Sangh—a Body of the Graduates of the Gujarat Vidya Pith—has been formed in Ahmedabad for the last 2 years. It is desired by the Executive of the Ahmedabad Snatak Sangh that a similar Body be organised in Bombay. They have entrusted the task of organisng the Bombay Snatak Sangh to the first 3 signatories, whereupon the undersigned met together informally and decided to call a general meeting of all the Snataks of the Gujarat Vidya Pith in Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Girgaum, Bombay, to consider the proposal of the Ahmedabad Snatak Sangh regarding the formation of the Sangh in Bombay.

A FALSE AND FRIVOLOUS CHARGE

COMPLAINANT ORDERED TO PAY COMPENSATION.

An interesting case in which an alleged false charged of cheating was brought by one party against another was heard by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, on Friday.

The complainant, Vithaldas Kalidas is a servant in a cloth shop in Bombay. He got acquainted with the accused, Dahyabhai Bhogilal, at a temple where they used to go to pay homage to their religious head.

According to the complainant, on or about the 25th of November last at 10 a.m. in the morning, the accused came to his place and asked for a loan of Rs. 225 or Rs. 250. He at first refused to lend any money, but later agreed to do so on the security of ornaments or the accused's passing a cheque for that amount. The money was to be returned in four or five days. The transaction, however, did not take place at that time, the complainant promising to bring the money to the accused's residence in the evening.

The complainant further stated that he went that evening to the house of the accused in the Company of one Popatlal Ranchhorddas, and handed over the sum of Rs. 226|- to him. The accused, it was alleged, thereupon took out a cheque from his pocket and having filled it duly handed it over to the complainant. The cheque was not signed by Dahyabhai but stood in the name of N. B. Sotakasa. Nof being satisfied with the cheque, the complainant stated that he got a document written out in respect of the transaction and had it signed by the accused. The document was written by his friend Popatlal and not by Dahyabhai as would have been expected.

The accused's defence was that he never borrowed any money from the complainant nor passed any cheque or writing to him. It was a false case, alleged the accused, brought against him by the complainant and the witness Popatlal. He had been instrumental in getting one Navalshanker Nathuram convicted and fined on a charge of breach of trust in respect of his wife's ornaments, and Navalshanker being a friend of the complainant and the witness, they owed him a grudge.

During the hearing of the case, the learned Magistrate obtained specimens of handwriting of the accused and the witness Popatlal, and after a careful comparison of both came to the conclusion that the signatures on the document as well as the cheque were forgeries. From the evidence before him, His Worship also found that the complainant had brought a false and frivolous charge against the accused. He, therefore, ordered the accused to be discharged and called upon the complainant to show cause why he should not be made to pay compensation to the accused.

After hearing the explanation of the complainant and finding it unsatisfactory, His Worship ordered him to pay Rs. 30|- to the accused by way of compensation. The document and cheque were impounded.

D. S. Babrekar, pleader appeared for the complaint, and Kantilal C. Thakoor defended the accused.

POLICE CONSTABLE DRUNK.

STRICTURES BY BENCH MAGISTRATES

As interesting case was disposed of at the Mazagoan Police Court, by a Bench of Magistrates, consisting of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and Mr. Thackersey in the course of which strictures were passed by the Bench on the conduct of a police constable belonging to the Criminal Investigation Department. It transpired that the police constable visited a liquor shop at Duncan Road on the pretext of arresting a deportee and on arrival at the shop fell in with a drinking party, consisting of the accused, Manuel DeSouza and his friends. The police constable enjoyed himself at the expense of the accused and forgot the object of his visit. When the party eventually broke up, the police constable and the accused accompanied each other to the Parsee Statue, where the constable demanded a sum of Rs. 10 from the accused which the latter declined to give. The accused was, thereupon, promptly arrested by the constable and put up before the Court on a charge of disorderly behaviour. Rao Bahadur Pai in acquitting the accused, remarked that the Court had given every opportunity to the constable to give the lie to the accused's defence but the constable had failed to shake the defence evidence which was clear and convincing. The conduct of the constable in abusing his powers and turning them to the disadvantage of the accused, who had treated him liberally was monstrous and deserved condemnation.

FRENCH PRESSURE ON TURKISH PETROLIUM CO

(Free Press Beam Service.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Commercial Correspondent of "The Evening Standard" announces that the French are pressing the Turkish Petroleum Company to open a gusher. International complications are expected as a result of the proposals as they are opposed to British interests.

MISS BHIKHAIJI PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

MR JUSTICE JHAVERI PLEADS FOR INDIAN MUSIC

A pleasant evening was spent on Sunday when the eagerly waited concert organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund" was successfully held in the presence of a large audience. The first part opened with a piano solo ("Scenes in the Forest" composed by Schumann in 1849) played by Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote herself. The second item that evoked considerable interest and amusement was the famous song "The Harp that once thro' Tara's halls," rendered by a Parsi ventriloquist, Mr. K. J. Anklesaria. It was loudly cheered and encored. The ventriloquist, on being obliged to return to the stage sang "Home Sweet Home." The other 4 items viz: (1) piano duet by Mrs. Pereira and Miss Jerbanoo K. Panday, (2) piano trio by the Misses Piroja N. Modi, Perin D. Romer and Jerbanoo Panday, (3) Violin and flute playing by Miss Gool D. R. Tata and Mr. Homi D. R. Tata and (4) piano duet by the Misses Hilla E. Mistry and Mehra H. Chowna, were well received particularly the violin and flute item.

After the interval Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote played three more numbers making in all six, of the "Scenes in the Forest" which were much admired. Bombayites seldom, if ever, hear such classical music of the Romantic period, played in the public. They were beautifully rendered. The ventriloquist again regaled the audience with a song viz. "The Last Rose of Summer," which was also encored. The other items in this part were as successfully gone through as in the first part, the Misses Kohiyar and Cama being those who had not participated in the first part.

All those who took part in the concert acquitted themselves creditably, specially the young pupils, which showed the sound training they were receiving from Miss Palamkoti.

After the distribution of the Trinity College of Music (London) certificates and prizes presented by Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd., the President, Justice Mr. K. M. Jhaveri addressed the gathering, congratulating the ventriloquist and the four girls the Misses Mistry, Chowna, Kohiyar and Cama for their beautiful performance. He said:—

MR. JHAVERI'S SPEECH.

"Ladies and gentlemen,—We all know Shakespeare's opinion of the man that hath no musie in him. In so far as Miss Bhikhaiji strives to rid us of that shortcoming, we must all feel grateful to her. We have witnessed the very creditable performance of her pupils, and cannot help congratulating her on the result of the trouble she must have taken to make them acquit themselves so well.

ALTRUISTIC OBJECT.

Hhe greatest object of her life is an altruistic, a philanthropic and most of all, a public one. She wants to provide Bombay with a Concert Hall, worthy of the great name of our city. With that view she holds concerts every now and then. The Hall she wants to provide would be used not only for concerts but for allied Arts purposes also in fact a very wide field is kept open for its contemplated uses; it is to be cosmopolitan in character. If for such an object she calls upon the public of Bombay to contribute its mite, her appeal ought not to fall on deaf ears. There should be a splendid response. She is an adept in the art of collecting money for donations. She has in fact till now collected and paid out Rs. 24,000 for various charities, and we are sure therefore that her own pet scheme will at no distant date, also materialise and be an accomplished fact. And she has done and is doing all this at an age when even a High Court Judge would be considered superannuated.

PLEA FOR INDIAN MUSIC.

As an Indian one would like to see Indian music also taught so well and so widely. A Mon: Firsdillis of Russia (at present at Baroda) and a Mon: Stokowski of United States, America, long to study Indian music, which has been lamentably neglected and considered fit only for singing girls in the country of its origin. Dilip Kumar Roy and Ragini Devi are trying to make it familiar to lovers of music in Europe and America, while in our own country we see it relegated to the followers of a profession considered none to respectable. Efforts are however being made of late to popularise its study amongst the children of high class families and one cannot help noticing that even there, in those many schools which are conducted by Hindus and Parsis, it is Parsi girls who are found to take advantage of the teaching more than those of the other communities.

The one great object that the pupils who have learnt this Art have to keep in view is that in after life they must not neglect it; they have learnt it with so much sacrifice of time and money, and it is meant to furnish means of enjoyment and pleasure to themselves and to those round about them in after life. If you get married you can if you keep up the practice and study of the Art, help your husbands in whiling away the tedium of their life by playing a few bars or in the evening, when they come home tired after their day's work sing or play pleasantly to them and thus help them in refreshing themselves.

In conclusion, I sincerely wish Miss Bhikhaiji and her pupils every success in their life and undertakings."

Mr. J. C. Forbes, Advocate, thanked the President and Mrs. Jhaveri, Miss Gool D. Tata, Mr. Homi D. Tata and Mr. K. J. Anklesaria for taking part in the Concert, Messrs. S. Rose and Co. Ltd., for kindly lending their beautiful Steinway Grand Piano worth Rs. 6,000 as well as the prizes presented to Miss Palamkote's pupils, Mr. Hormasji A. Dubash for fine flowers and Mr. Erachshaw, Mr. Herjibehedin for inserting in his journal, "Kaiser-i-Hind," free advertisements.

After the President and Mrs. Jhaveri and Mr. Forbes were garlanded, the gathering dispersed.

The list of the names of winners of certificates and prizes, as well as the lists of donations to (1) the Fund and (2) the Concert Expenditure Account will be published in the next issue.

POPULAR FILM

"DRAUPADI VASTRA HARAN" AT THE "NOVELTY."

The latest production of the Hindustan Cinema Film Company "Draupadi Vastra Haran"—a mythological film—is being screened from Saturday, 10th inst at the Novelty Theatre, Grant Road. The Film which is divided into seven parts begins with the celebration of the Rajasuya Sacrifice by Pandavas with a view to increase their powers. Duryodhana, who along with his brothers was invited by Pandavas to attend the function, being unable to forget his sad experiences at the Maya Sabha thinks of an invasion on Pandavas, but is dissuaded by Shakuni. Dharma Raja was very fond of 'Dyuta' (gambling) and Shakuni seeks an opportunity to arrange a play between Kauravas and Pandavas in which the latter lose all their wealth, Kingdom and all the brothers including their wife, Draupadi—become slaves of Kauravas. Duryodhana after keeping the Pandavas and Draupadi into his custody, remembers of his insults at the Maya Sabha and with a view to take revenge, passes orders to produce Draupadi on his Royal Court. Draupadi is brought there and Duryodhan orders his brother to lay aside the Royal costume from the person of Draupadi. Draupadi appeals to Bhishma for justice, but her heart rending appeal is not heard and Pandavas, powerful though they are find themselves unable to raise their hand or voice as they were at that time slaves of Kauravas.

The scenes of Rajasuya Yadnya, Maya Sabha and Bhagwan Krishna's Miracle during the Vastra Haran are most stirring and will undoubtedly be very much appreciated by the devout Hindus. Owing to great rush, the management of the Cinema are continuing the film during this week.

PATHE CINEMA.

Eclipsing even his superb performance in "Alta Boy" and "Keep Smiling" Monty Banks, the jovial young comedian with the winning smile scored another local victory last night when his latest funniest, "Play Safe", was unreeled at the Royal Opera House, and kept the large audience holding its sides from the beginning to the end of this fast-moving photoplay.

Starting off at a lively pace, "Play Safe" swept onward with a continuous rush of laughter, varied at intervals with a touch of two or of romance and an occasional bit of pathos, by way of contrast, and careened along its perilous course, a consistently clean and exhilerating comedy that reaches its climax in fun-infested episodes atop a madly plunging runaway freight train that dashes at break-neck speed down the side of a mountain with all the fun-makers aboard, cutting ridiculous and nerve-tingling capers as they go. This reviewer has seen many train pictures, but never one in which the thrills were so plentiful or so breath-taking as in this comedy. And what adds greatly to the enjoyment is the fact that it is entirely obvious that it is the start himself who performs all the dangerous antics, and not a double.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE.

"The Sensation Seekers" the Universal-Jewel now at the Universal Picture House is a story of the ultra modern set—not the flapper, please—but her elder sister.

Lois Weber has made a thoroughly gripping tale and has, as his leading characters, Billie Dove and Huntley Gordon.

"This ultra modern set", said Miss Weber, "is not vicious. The members are merely seeking freedom of thought and action.

"In my picture I have put various types. Some of their philosophies is like this: 'Wine, women and song—to-day; don't be serious, it doesn't matter; Let's do what we can while we can; Oh, for a new thrill!'

"On the other hand I have placed characters whose homely philosophies are: God is love; do unto others as you have them to unto you.

"There is a natural conflict between these two classes of people which I do not believe has ever been adequately presented. 'The Sensation Seekers' I hope gives this presentation."

RESUME OF COMMISSION DEBATE

LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE ANALYSED

MR. MACDONALD PREPARED TO ACCEPT CENSURE

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE'S APOLOGIA FOR LABOUR'S FAILURE

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

Major Graham Pole, who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the "Kaiser-i-Hind", in a statement to Free Press of India, says:

The Labour Party when in office considered the question of the Indian constitution. It was satisfied then that that constitution required radical amendment, but it was handicapped by lack of definite and detailed information. It therefore set up the Reform Inquiry Committee (the Muddiman Committee) to furnish the material on which it might take action. Before any action could be taken, even before the submission of the majority and minority reports to Parliament the General Election had supervened.

A MYSTERIOUS SELECTION.

The return of the Conservative Government resulted in Lord Birkenhead's appointment to the India Office. Why that particular Minister was made the Secretary of State for India is a mystery, as no one who knows him has ever suggested that either before or since has he exhibited even a superficial interest in India or her problems.

The Labour Government did consider more than once the Indian situation. Mr. Montagu, when the Government of India Bill of 1919 was in the House of Commons, stated on more than one occasion that the lapse of ten years was not a necessity in the reconsideration of the Indian constitution, but that it was merely inserted in the Bill to make sure that the matter could not be further postponed after ten years had elapsed.

The Labour Government intended to follow up the results of the Muddiman Committee by the submission of its reports to two statutory Commissions—one to be appointed by the British Parliament and one to be appointed by the Indian Legislature, but with no question of superiority or inferiority of status in connection with the reports or personnel of these two Commissions. Both reports were to be presented to Parliament and legislation was to follow.

APOLOGY TO LABOUR'S FAILURE.

It is of course only too easy to condemn the Labour Government in relation to its dealings with India, but it is not so easy to get Indians to be realists, and to get them to try to understand the difficulties under which the Labour Government was compelled to work while in office.

In the first place, the Labour Party never expected to be in office in 1924 and was quite unprepared with any plans of administration a state of affairs that, to my personal knowledge, has since then been ratified. Labour had only some 190 members in a House of 615.

GREAT PROBLEMS TO ENCOUNTER.

The Labour Government had great problems to face at home and abroad. When it took over the reins of Government, Europe—five years after the end of the "war to end war"—was practically an armed camp, bristling with guns and bayonets. There were three great problems to be faced. Wages, since the end of the war, had been put down by some £10 millions a week, and unemployment stood at an alarming figure. France and Germanf distrusted and feared one another and were merelf bidding their time for the next encounter. Russia was a danger to the peace of the world so long as she remained outside the comity of Nations, and the more the die-hards in England insisted on the danger of the Bolshevist regime the more necessary was it for the best statesmanship to work for her inclusion in the League of Nations.

These, then, were the problems with which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his Government were faced for immediate solution. Let it be admitted at once—as it was admitted in the Conservative Press at the time—that Mr. MacDonald achieved the unachievable and induced France and Germany to shake hands. Peace was brought where only another outbreak of war seemed possible when he took office. He then set himself to solve the apparently insoluble Russian problem and had his solution commended itself to the British electorate, unemployment in Great Britain would have been a thing of the past. Quite a large number of the Conservative Party, and even conservative members of Parliament, are now satisfied that some such solution must sooner or later be brought about.

"FORGED ZINOVIEF LETTER."

The General Election was not fought, however, on that simple issue, but was forced by "The Daily Mail," with its millions of circulation, to be fought on the forged Zinovief letter. The result was the return of the Conservative Government, with a majority of 400 in a House of 615—although, owing to the three-cornered fights, the Conservative Party polled a minority of the votes cast in the election. It is fairly generally admitted that, owing to the comparatively small majorities with which many of the Conservative seats are held, at least 200 of them will be lost by the Government at the next General Election.

FACED WITH VITAL DECISION.

Just before the end of the Labour Government's tenure of office it was faced with a vital decision. The Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bengal urged on the Labour Government the authorisation of the hateful Bengal Ordinance. What was the position then they had to face? Had they refused to authorise the Ordinance they would have been met with the resignations of the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal and other high officials in India—and immediately a General Election would have been forced upon England on the plea that the Labour Government refused to trust "the men on the spot," (who were supported by the Conservatives and Liberals in England), and with the argument that the Labour Government were causing the break up of the British Empire.

With their command of practically the whole Press of the country, and the misrepresentation they would not have hesitated to employ, the Conservatives could not only have swept the Labour Government from office, but would have made it practically impossible for Labour to be in office again as a Government for at least a generation. On the other hand, if the Labour Government agreed to the Bengal Ordinance, they did so realising that they could take up the whole Indian question immediately the report of the Muddiman Committee was received—which was expected soon afterwards—and Statutory Commission could be set up if necessary to consider the report, and this was to be followed by a fresh constitution for India.

MUDDIMAN REPORT BURIED.

And Mr. Ramsay MacDonald assured me—and it was published in my London Letter to the Indian Press in September 1924—that immediately after the Russian matter had been settled it was his intention to take up, as the next urgent question, the Indian constitution. That opportunity never came, as the Labour Government was defeated on the Russian question in October 1924 by the most unfair and scurrilous Election propaganda that has ever disgraced British politics. The reports of the Muddiman Committee were conveniently buried by the Conservative Government. And here it may not be out of place to add that the agreement even to the temporary passing of the Bengal Ordinance was not arrived at until after at least two members of the Labour Cabinet had tendered their resignations and had received assurances of its very temporary nature.

LABOUR AMAZED.

What is the position now? Mr. Baldwin and his Government have decided to appoint the Statutory Commission before the lapse of ten years from the passing of the Act. Lord Birkenhead communicated the decision to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The latter made clear to the Secretary of State the attitude of the Labour Party with regard to such a Commission. It was understood that Lord Birkenhead had agreed to meet the labour point of view with regard to the appointment of an Indian Parliamentary Commission at the same time as, and of equal status with, the British Parliamentary Commission.

It was on that understanding that the Labour Party nominated and agreed to appoint on that Commission two of its members. They were amazed, however, to listen to the announcement with regard to the Commission as made by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons on the 8th November 1927. That announcement neither tallied with what they were led to expect nor were they prepared to agree to its terms.

THE CONSULTATIONS.

Consultations immediately followed as to the advisability of withdrawing the Labour members from the Commission. There was, in the Prime Minister's statement, a distinct status of inferiority accorded to the Committee to be appointed by the Indian Legislature, who were merely to be witnesses before the British Commission.

The views of the Labour Party were well expressed in the resolution at once passed by the British Committee on Indian affairs, which stated the Government's proposals were doomed to failure 'unless the spirit and the proposed methods were radically changed.' The Labour Party set themselves to do what they could to secure that radical change, which they considered so necessary. A small deputation of the Executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party was appointed to see Lord Birkenhead to ascertain whether, even at the eleventh hour, such changes were possible as would allow the Labour members, with self-respect to retain their places on the British Parliamentary Commission, having due regard to the Party's resolution at Blackpool a few months ago, and at previous Labour Conferences, and bearing in mind the right of India to settle her own future—a fundamental belief of the Labour Party.

FEELINGS OF MAJORITY.

That small deputation consisted of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Phillip Snowden, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. George Lansbury, Chairman of the Laboer Party. It is now no secret (as it has been since published in the London Press) that the great majority of the Labour Parliamentary Party felt very strongly on the question of Indians being appointed on this Commission or, what they considered even better, having the right to appoint their own Commission from among their elected members. So strong was this feeling, that, had their deputation not agreed to insist upon giving effect to it they would have been compelled to resign their positions in the Party or would have been suspended. No Indians could have insisted on that attitude more strongly than did Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Trevelyn, Mr. Johnston and others.

CATEGORICAL ADMISSION DEMANDED.

Meetings with the Secretary of State took place day after day, and day after day Lord Birkenhead was driven to concede something further as the price of Labour's co-operation, until, at last, at the debate in the House of Commons, they insisted that the Prime Minister (who was scarcely absent from his place all day) should categorically admit the right of Indians to appoint their own Commission to meet in what, as Mr. Lansbury put it, is practically a Round Table Conference with the Simon Commission in Delhi. They would then specifically state their wishes and the wishes of India for her constitution in the future.

After the Simon Commission had passed out of being the Indian Commission would still remain in being to consider with the Joint Parliamentary Committee (to be appointed by the next Parliament) not only the Simon Commission Report but also the report of India's own Commission appointed by her own Legislature.

They insisted also that the Prime Minister must take it clear beyond doubt that the status of Indian inferiority clearly implied in his first statement should be abandoned, so that no longer could there be any question of equality of status of the Indians and the British on either Commission. That being agreed to, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said in his speech, we approach the people of India saying to them:—

NO STATUS OF INFERIORITY.

"We are going to regard you as the representatives of Indian opinion. We are going to recognise you as having an authority like our own, having a function and position like to our own in your country.

"When we want to know what is going to be the constitution of India in the future, when we want to know what the opinion of political India is.....we turn to the Indian Parliament."

That position the Prime Minister accepted, and added the words, which will be used by the Labour Party to quote against Conservatives when the Labour Government comes to lay before Parliament India's new constitution.

"Let Indians dismiss from their minds any thought of inferiority. They will be approached as friends and equals."

The Indian Legislature, Mr. Baldwin added, could not be dictated to by the British Parliament. It could elect its members as it chose, either from among its own members or outside their numbers, and they had "complete freedom to take the best means which they considered possible to attain their own ends."

WHAT LABOUR ACHIEVED.

These statements, and the present position, is 'entirely' due to the work of the Labour Party and their deputation. There is no comparison between the present position and the scheme outlined by Mr. Baldwin in the first place. Is it not worth while? Could any one have ever imagined that it would be possible to get such statements with regard to India from a Conservative Government? And not only are they to be acted on now, but they will be used in the future by the Labour Government when the time comes for introducing into Parliament India's new constitution, in order to show what was at least the declared view of the Conservative Government at the time of the appointment of this Commission.

MR. WALSH'S SUCCESSOR.

Since then, Mr. Stephen Walsh has resigned from the Commission on his doctor's orders, and in his place has been appointed a man of whom I have had years of experience as an uncompromising Welsh Nationalist with a firm belief in self-determination not merely for small nations but for all nations. It seems to me that it would be a calamity not to give him a chance.

In all this I have as little wish as have others in the Labour Party to dictate to or advise Indians against their wishes. They are the best judges in their own house; but I do plead with them to realise that in taking the steps they have done, and co-operating this far with the Conservative Government, the Labour Party is doing so believing that by so doing they can best help the Indian people to get Swaraj they so earnestly desire, and for which some of us have given years of strenuous work in England.

PREPARED TO ACCEPT CENSURE.

As Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wrote to me from the House of Commons on the 19th November, 1927, just as I was leaving England to join the P. and O. s. s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" at Marseilles for India.

"Whatever the Indians may say, not only is the Labour Party in its present action sincerely wishing to help them, but it is upon the best road for doing that. I hope you will be able to convince your friends that that is so, but even if you fail, assure them that I am perfectly willing to accept their censure in the knowledge that they are doing a very grave injustice."—Free Press.

FLOUTING INDIANS' WISHES

PROTEST AGAINST DISAL LOWING BOMBAY CORPORATION ADDRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

At a public meeting held here, protest was lodged against the Viceroy disallowing the Bombay Municipal Corporation to present an address of welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan at the "Gateway of India."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who presided, said this instance was one of the latest showing the anxiety of Great Britain to flout the wishes of the Indian people wherever they could.—Free Press.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

FREE PASSES TO VISITORS.

Ladies and gentlemen desiring to attend the Tenth Session of the National Liberal Federation to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on the 27th, 28th and 29th instant as visitors should communicate without delay with the Hon. Secretaries of the Federation at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, who will be glad to give them Visitors' Passes free of charge.

BOYCOTT MEETING IN MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the "B" Ward (Mandvi) District Congress Committee and the Simon Commission Boycott Committee, a public meeting will be held at Danabunder, Mandvi, at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday) when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Abul Kalam Azad, Shaukat Ali, Ajmal Khan, Mahomed Ali, Jinnah, Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, K. M. Munshi, Husseinbhoy Lalji, Vijay Singh Pathik, Manilal Kothari and Arjunlal Sethi will speak and Mr. Balubhai Desai will preside.

WELCOME ENTERPRISE.

B. B: C, I. TOURIST SPECIAL

For the benefit of those who have had not the opportunity of visiting some of India's most interesting historical places, probably on account of the heavy expenses, the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have decided to run Special Broad and Metre Gauge tourist trains composed of the latest type of rolling stock for first-class passengers and their servants during the X'mas week. The train will leave Bombay on December 23rd and will return to Bombay after visiting Abu Road Ajmer, Udaipur, Jaipur, Fatehpur Sikri and Delhi on January 1st 1928 The charges have considerably been reduced The inclusive fare will only be Rs. 373/- which includes first-class travel throughout, meals in Restaurant Car, Hotels and Refreshment Rooms, private guides and conveyances for sight-seeing and other incidental expenses in connection with the tour. Public desiring to take advantage of this rare opportunity should communicate with the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for application forms and other detailed particulars.

VOTERS' LEAGUE INAUGURATED

MR. JINNAH'S ADVICE TO ELECTORATE

The Voters' League of Bombay—an institution, which in the words of Mr. Jinnah, will create a sense of civic responsibility among the municipal voters of the city of Bombay and protect the civic interests of the voters generally—was declared open on Sunday evening. A public meeting was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the chairmanship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the draft constitution of the Legaue as framed by the Organising Committee was unanimously adopted.

The League is formed for the specific purpose among others to make the civic, democratic form of Government effective as to make the true wishes of the people prevail, in the actual day-to-day administration of the civic Government.

Mr. Jinnah, in commending the draft constitution to the acceptance of the meeting, congratulated the Organising Committee who prepared the constitution. He had no hesitation in saying that if the voters of Bombay took earnestly to the working of the constitution it would to a very great extent help the public life of Bombay.

ELECTORATE THE MASTER.

Dwelling on the need of such an organisation Mr. Jinnah said that the League had really a far-reaching character. It aspired to educate the voters to the sense of their civic responsibilities. How many people out of 2,50,000 voters of this city really took any interest in its civic administration? They were very few. Voters who were really masters were treated like servants to-day by their representatives, except at the time of elections! This state of things existed because the voters were not organised to demand from their representatives in the Corporation to give an account of their work for the time they were representing them on that body. Mr. Jinnah said there was also a great need to educate the voters in the matter of discharging their votes. "If we aspire for responsible Government, we have got first of all to convince the voters and make them understand that the vote which is given to them is not to be given to a friend or a man who might have done some personal service to him—which is nothing but selling it—but really to a man who will represent faithfully, honestly and loyally the civic interests of the city.

Mr. Jinnah concluded by appealing to the voters of Bombay to join the League in large numbers and make it a success. "You all know that great things are conceived and foundations laid well and truly in small gatherings, so let this be said of the Voters' League of Bombay and let us hope in a year's time it will bring under its organisation at least a lakh of voters", he added.

Mr. M. C. Chagla and others also addressed the gathering.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay authorises the Organising Committee of the League to carry on propaganda for the popularisation of the League and its ideals, to enrol members, to collect funds and to do everything necessary to put the League on a sound and permanent footing in conformity with its aims and ideals.

That this public meeting authorises the Organising Committee to call a meeting of the League at an early date in order to elect the Executive Committee and the office-bearers of the League.

MR. BROCKWAY'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the South Indian Union, a public meeting will be held at Krishna Building Quadrangle, Parel, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), when Mr. Fenner Brockway will speak.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

TO COMMENCE SESSION TO-DAY.

The third Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress is to be held in the University of Bombay from the 19th to the 21st instant. The opening meeting will be held on Monday, the 19th instant at 5-30 a.m.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda was to have opened the Congress but unfortunately his departure from Europe was delayed by illness. His Highness has, however, made arrangements to have his speech sent and it will be read at the opening meeting.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Chairman of the Reception Committee will welcome the delegates and Professor Radhakrishnan, the President of the Congress, will deliver an address.

The public are invited to be present at the opening meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of those who are interested in the discussion of Philosophical problems.

ed as President of the Conference, Mr. Jacob I. Aptekar, High Court Vakil, Bombay.

All communications should be directed to the Hon. Secretary at 3, Victoria Terrace, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay 10.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Opening meeting of the 3rd session of the Indian Philosophical Congress in the Convocation Hall of the University, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Sydenham College Day, Hon. Dewan Bahadur H. D. Desai presiding, 6 p.m.

Boycott meeting at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, 9 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a wall calendar for 1928, from the Vacuum Oil Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Foochow-Formosa cable is restored. Telegrams for Formosa are now accepted via Madras at rates notified in page 615 the Post and Telegraph Guide.

KANARA UNION, BOMBAY.

The Elocution Competition of the above Union which was to be held on the 18th instant, has been postponed until further notice.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY.

The College Day gathering will be held at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. when the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, will preside.

A. E. S SCHOOL SPORTS.

The tenth annual Athletic Sports of the Aryan Education Society's High School will be held to-day (Monday) at 2 p.m. on the Wilson College Gymkhana Grounds, when Mr. H. R. Hamley, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, will preside and Mrs. Hamley will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY GYM. AMATEUR RACKETS TOURNAMENT.

The 38th Annual Tournament will be held from the 14th to 29th January, 1928. It is open to all India, Amateurs only.

All Officers of any of Services Naval, Military, and Civil, and members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana (Resident Members only) are eligible.

The events are:—(a) Open Singles (Challenge Cup) Rs. 10 entrance fee. (b) Open Doubles (Challenge Cup) Rs. 5 entrance fee, each player. (c) Public School, Regimental or other representative pairs Rs. 5 entrance, each player.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Penang Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 19th inst.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st instant, per S.S. "Tairea."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Friday, the 16th instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 3rd instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

THE YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Messrs. G. L. Chandavarkar, V. G. Hatalkar, Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Young Theists' Union, Prarthana Samaj, have issued the following:—

Essays are invited from young men and women not exceeding 25 years of age, on "Religion and National Life." The essays are to be written in English, and should be not less than 500 lines, written on one side of Foolscap paper. They should reach the undersigned not later than 31st January 1928. Competitors are requested to designate their essays with motto or a nom-de-plume instead of their names, and to send their names and addresses separately to us. A prize of Rs. 25 will be given to the writer of the best essay. The following have kindly consented to act as judges:—(1) Mr. Vasant N. Naik, M.A.; (2) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Bar-at-Law; (3) Dr. G. Y. Chitnis.

ELEVENTH BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

The eleventh session of the Bene-Israel Conference will be held in Bombay on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant at the Israelite School, Mazagon, when important matters of communal interest will be dealt with. A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Simon Reuben, Architect, as Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Joseph N. Reuben its Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Judah Ezekiel its Honorary Treasurer. The Reception Committee has elect-

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1927.

THE BHARATPUR INQUIRY.

That the advent of the Tory Government to power has let loose the forces of reaction, so far as India is concerned, is clear to the most superficial student of contemporary history. The utmost advantage is being taken of the Tories' tenure of office to strengthen the hold over India and, if some of the reactionaries had their way, they would even scrap the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. But they cannot help realising that the Time-Spirit is against them and that the people of British India are determined to be free. A determined people must ultimately win freedom, but it is possible for those determined to deny it to delay it. It is a commonplace that India cannot be really free until the relations between British India and the Indian States are satisfactorily adjusted. Recent utterances of several Princes, the latest of them being that of H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, to which the President of the All-India States' People Conference rightly drew particular attention, clearly show that the Princes as a class are as anxious as the people of India to see the country free. Left to themselves the Princes, we are confident, will soon adjust their policy in relation to their own people as well as to British India to the requirements of the present-day. But sinister signs have not recently been wanting to bring home to the people of India that the forces of reaction which are determined to delay the freedom of India are seeking to gain their object through the Indian States by a policy of steady and insidious encroachments on the rights of the Princes so as to keep the States in the leading strings of the Political Department of the Government of India. Lord Reading's letter to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the entertainment by the Hyderabad State of the services of European officials subsequent to the despatch of that letter and the affront to the Princes by the exclusion of their representatives from the Expert Committee just now appointed, clearly indicate the trend of this policy. The same policy seems to be at work in the ultimatum which has just been given to the Maharajah of Bharatpur.

In view of the fact that the Maharajah of Bharatpur has accepted an enquiry into his administration, we shall not discuss the question whether the enquiry is necessary though we cannot help pointing out that no demand for such an enquiry has come from the people of the State and the grounds alleged for it are vague and unconvincing. The charges alleged are of extravagance, failure to accept the advice of the Political Department and neglect of the interests of the subjects. Considering the record of the Political Department, the public can hardly regard it as a crime on the part of a Prince if, in certain circumstances, he does not consider it proper to follow its advice and as regards the welfare of the subjects, it is the latter who are the best judges of the administrative actions of their ruler. The charge of extravagance hardly comes with grace from a Government which encourages the waste of public money by many a State in functions and entertainments during the visits of the Viceroy and the major and minor dignitaries of the Political Department and which itself squanders revenues derived from the overburdened tax-payer on the Military Moloch and on overpaid members of the public services and their numerous allowances. However that may be, if the Government of India have decided, for reasons best known to themselves, to enquire into the affairs of Bharatpur, let the enquiry be carried out in a manner consistent with the dictates of justice and fair-play and the rights and dignity of the Princes. The enquiry to which the Government of India ask the Maharajah of Bharatpur to submit does not satisfy these conditions and is one which no Ruling Prince, who has any regard for his self-respect and for the status of his State and the Order to which he belongs, will accept and we are glad that His Highness has been courageous enough not to agree to be the instrument of the humiliation of himself and his fellow-Princes. For, it is not the enquiry contemplated in the Resolution issued by the Government of India in 1920 in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report which the Maharajah is asked to accept, but an enquiry with conditions which are derogatory to the position of a Prince who, like his forefathers, rendered valuable service to the British Government on several occasions. His Highness is asked, during the enquiry, to leave his State, to have nothing to do with the administration of the State and to leave it to the tender mercies of an official appointed by the Government; in short, to abdicate, that is, agree to be punished before he is adjudged guilty.

It is amazing that proposals such as these, which offend against the fundamental principles of equity and justice, should have been made by the Government. The Government are certainly entitled to demand that during the enquiry the Maharajah should not do anything that would hamper or prejudice the work of the Commission in any way. Conversely, they owe a duty to the Maharajah to see that the enquiry is conducted in a manner that will not prejudice him or prevent justice being done to him. To ask the Maharajah to leave his State while the enquiry is proceeding, will mean preventing him from effectively meeting charges against him. To ask him to hand over the administration to a British official is virtually a compulsory deposition, —condemnation before trial. Such a procedure is both unjust and inequitable and it is certainly in flagrant violation of the Resolution of 1919 which was issued in order to meet the grievance of the Princes that action had in the past been taken against members of their Order in an *ex parte* manner. Lord Chelmsford, referring to the enquiry contemplated by that Resolution, emphatically declared it was intended "to afford the amplest security against any hasty or arbitrary treatment in a matter which must always be one of deep concern to your Order." Far from affording such security, not only have the Government of India condemned the Maharajah before trial but have also imposed conditions which would make the trial a cruel mockery. It is amazing that His Excellency Lord Irwin should have countenanced a procedure that is an outrage on justice and we trust he will reconsider the matter. We congratulate His Highness the Maharajah of Bharatpur on his manly decision to accept a straightforward enquiry and reject the humiliating conditions. According to the "Hindustan Times", the attitude of the Government of India towards Bharatpur is strongly criticised and openly resented by his brother Princes who consider it as an encroachment on their rights. This is just as it should be and we trust the Chamber of Princes will immediately take up this matter and see that the conditions attached to the enquiry into Bharatpur affairs are withdrawn. In fighting for justice and fairplay to Bharatpur, they will be fighting a cause which vitally affects themselves and the status and integrity of their States and one in which they will have the whole-hearted support of the people of India who realise only too well that undue enchroachment by the Political Department on the rights of the Rulers, spells danger to the freedom of the country as a whole.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

The presidential address of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao at the All-India Indian States' Peoples' Conference held in Bombay on Saturday and Sunday and the address of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Petty, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, are both lucid and comprehensive expositions of the main constitutional problems of the Indian States. Both the addresses rightly leave alone specific grievances of the people of individual States and confine themselves solely to vital constitutional issues. For the most part the two addresses are complementary though there is necessarily some common ground between them. The address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee stresses the general constitutional and administrative defects in the States and demonstrates the urgent need for all-round reform on the lines of responsible Government. The President starts with this as being inevitable, discusses the difficulties of bringing the States in a line with British India and suggests ways out of the difficulties. He proves at the outset that no complete scheme of Swaraj for India can afford to leave out the States and thereby perpetuate the present All-India Diarchy. Already, he says, many questions of policy vitally affecting the interests of the people of Indian States and relating to military defence, customs, and tariffs, commercial services such as posts, telegraphs and railways, currency and banking, excise and opium are decided by the Government of India and the Indian Legislature. It is inevitable that when in the days to come such All-India functions of the Central Government will be extended in scope and variety, the States should have their due share of rights and responsibilities in the exercise of those functions. Besides, in our relations with the outside world India is regarded as a single unit and there is in our international relations no distinction between British India and the States. Even the Montagu-Chelmsford Report outlined the eventual Indian State "as a sisterhood of States self-governing in all matters of purely local or provincial interest" and expressly pointed out "that in this picture there is also place for the Indian States and that it is possible that they too will wish to be associated for certain purposes with the organisation of British India in such a way as to dedicate their peculiar qualities to the common service without loss of individuality."

The inclusion of the States in any complete scheme of Swaraj being assumed as inevitable, the next question is about the changes necessary for the purpose in the States internally and in their relations with British India. The internal changes can only be in the direction of Responsible Government in the States. The President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee mention a number of Rulers who have openly accepted the ideal of Responsible Government and others who have already introduced self-governing institutions in their States. They say that what is now necessary is that all the Rulers should be persuaded to make a solemn declaration accepting Responsible Government as their ideal and that the progress of self-governing institutions should be speeded up. Unless this is done the States will be a drag on Swaraj even in British India, and, therefore, the whole country should carry on agitation for Reforms both in British India and the States. To the extent the people succeed in this agitation the question of the relation of the States to British India will be almost automatically simplified. The hindrance in the solution of this question is alleged to be what are known as the "treaty rights" or the "sovereign rights" of the Rulers of the States. In this connection the President quotes Sir William Lee Warner, who observes: "The British Government has drawn to itself the exercise of entire external sovereignty of the Indian States and it has also gathered into its hands some of the internal sovereignty of even important States." How far this gathering process has continued during the last few years since Sir William made the above remark, what little genuine sovereignty is left to the States, is too notorious a fact to need specific repetition. And what measure of sovereignty wil be left to the Rulers by the latest All-White Commission, in which neither a single Indian Prince nor a British Indian is included, is not a hard speculation for those who have eyes to see.

Let the plain fact be told that all along the gathering of sovereignty into the hands of British Government has gone on persistently and insidiously, without even the compensation of the welfare of the State subjects. The sovereignty is nominally in the British Crown or Parliament but is exercised by petty British officials who have absolutely no stake in this country. The new Commission can only drive the present position to its logical conclusion. The present position of the Princes fills their true well-wishers with sympathy, its logical conclusion with humiliation. The choice is between the position of glorified vassals and that of constitutional rulers, between the persistent clamour of their discontented subjects and their loyal and willing co-operation as sharers of responsibility. We share the hope of the President of the Conference that the Indian Princes will make the right choice and will acquit themselves as true Indian patriots. Instead of allowing the States to be used as pawns in the game of depriving them and British Indians of their birth-right, the Princes and their people should make common cause, adjust their differences and make a united stand such as British India is making against the Simon Commission. Swaraj or Responsible Government is as much the only salvation of the States and her rulers as of the people of India.

UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG

MR. MUNSHI ON RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

There is a universal desire in the country that all political parties should present a united front to the Government who have affronted the country by the appointment of the Simon Commission. With a view to focuss public opinion on this all-important question of the mobilisation of all parties under the Congress Flag, a questionnaire has been addressed to prominent persons of all political parties. We publish below the replies of Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi M.L.C.

1. What if any, are the minimum changes in the Constitution and the present Council policy of the Congress which you think necessary to enable you or those who are not now members of the Congress to join the Congress?

1. The changes required in my opinion are:
(a) Larger powers of direction and control to be given to the A. I. C. C. than what are enjoyed at present.
(b) Ex-officio seats on the A.I.C.C. to all the members of the Central and the Provincial Legislatures who sign the Congress creed. This will make the A.I.C.C. a real convention of the country and introduce an element of stability and responsibility.
(c) All sartorial and other restrictions should be done away with; and
(d) Complete divorce from the Charkha and non-political propaganda;

2. In view of the fact that the Congress is, or should be thoroughly National, i.e., inclusive of all parties in the country and that its general policy must necessarily vary with time and circumstances, are you agreeable to the suggestion that minority parties should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views, but be at the same time free on grounds of conscientious objections, to propagate their view and act up to them when they think essential to do so?

11. To my mind, the proposal suggested in the question is meaningless. The present constitution of the Congress and the A.I.C.C. very often places the control of the Congress or ganisation in the hands of irresponsible Extremists. No responsible person or party will be prepared to form part of the Congress and at the same time be in a perpetual minority. The only condition on which the minority can remain in the Congress is the possibility of being able effectively to control the deliberations of the body. If the centre of power is transferred from the open Congress to the A.I.C.C. and another avenue of entering the A.I.C.C. is opened as I have suggested, the minority parties may join the Congress.
(b) I am against the Congress being turned into merely a deliberative body which it was years ago. If it wants to live, it must be an aggressively powerful party with an executive to impose the will of the majority of members of the A.I.C.C.

3. What other constructive suggestions would you offer further to improve the representative character of the Congress?

III. In additions to the suggestions made in II, I would suggest:
(a) Larger powers to the Working Committee;
(b) Larger powers to the A.I.C.C.;
(c) Fixing the number of delegates to the Congress; and
(d) Stricter enforcement of discipline on the Provincial and Local Bodies.

4. What action, in addition to vigorous vocal protests and the formation of the national demand, do you suggest for making the boycott of the Simon Commission effective?

IV. I would suggest:
(a) A Convention of all Legislatures and representatives of major associations in the country;
(b) Appointment by such convention of an executive with wide powers to deal with the situation in connection with the Statutory inquiry;
(c) Large funds to be placed at the disposal of such an executive for agitation in India and abroad;
(d) Such executive to open a branch propaganda office in England; and
(e) Mandates to be issued by the constituencies to members in the Council not to help in the formation of Committees.

TO EVERY THOUGHTFUL HINDU

AN APPEAL FOR A NEW SMRITI

Dear Sir or Madam.

My humble excuse for this intrusion on your attention is the ardour which I share with you for the all-round progress and reform of Hindu society. I believe, an important and much-needed step in this direction is the promulgation of a socio-religious manifesto in the form of a Smriti which should suit the needs and aspirations of all thoughtful modern Hindus. My idea is that such a work, done into Sanskrit verses, and accompanied by an accurate version in every literary Indian vernacular and in English, should be promulgated under the authority of as many Hindu leaders of all parts of India—Brahman and Non-Brahman, 'Touchable' and 'Untouchable', men and women—as may be induced to endorse it with their imprimatur. It should serve as a New Testament of Hinduism, by which all those Hindus, who have outgrown and wish fellow-Hindus to outgrow the existing socio-religious order, may claim to adjust and regulate their social polity. It should, in fact, be a piece of unofficial legislation of the Hindus by the Hindus for the Hindus—and not by Brahmans alone or the Traivarnikas (men of the first three castes) alone or 'he-men' alone for the rest of the Hindus as heretofore.

HISTORIC CONTINUITY.

This smriti, while it will admittedly be a departure from "traditional" orthodoxy with a view to reflect the aspirations of the enlightened progressive Hinduism of this age, shall at the same time preserve (if only in a formal way) the historic continuity of Hinduism through the ages. The feeling has been gaining ground that it is no use, nay, that it will be "dangerous" to "all" concerned, to continue in these democratic days the old state of things in which, as the saying goes in these parts. "That quarter is the East, which the king so names, and those are the new and full moons, which the priest so names". This feeling has found expression in many quarters lately, but no steps seem to have been taken in pursuance of it. A rallying-point in the shape of a joint 'testament' or manifesto of all progressive elements in Hinduism has been a felt need. This is sought to be supplied by means of the proposed new Smriti.

OUR MOTTO.

There are Smritis and Smritis. Not all are equally authoritative or considered to be equally binding on the present age. The promulgation of a new Smriti by us of this generation will mark our assertion of the principle that we have every right to order our social polity according to our own light and aspirations, even as the Smritikaras of the ancient and medieval past did according to theirs. There is warrant enough for our venture in these

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Reaction.

The Kuomintang Party in Canton with which are temporarily allied all the anti-Communist and the orthodox elements in Southern China has secured power again and its military heads are in control of the situation. The recent violent outbreak on the part of the Peasants' Unions was a ruthless demonstration against the monetary exactions of hordes of wandering soldiers ostensibly belonging to some Nationalist commander or other. The farmers were also burning with revenge against the exactions of the landlords. The Canton Government under the strong administration of Mr. Eugene Chen and his colleagues was able to spare the farmers the tyranny of the former, but found it difficult to secure a real radical reform of the land system. In Hankow and Nanking the disconcertingly rapid changes of Government which had the one common object of breaking the power of the Peasants' Unions embittered the agricultural interests against the Kuomintang and the Communists who offered to bring them peace and relief from misery by an organised revolt were listened to with great favour. Now the reaction against Communism has set in, with the defeat of the Peasants' revolt, but it is curious that anti-progressive elements in China want to profit by it by waging war against bobbed hair. The Soviet is sure to keep its head in this struggle, as it did when M. Borodin was asked to leave by the Canton Government. M. Chichern's Note is an indication of the Soviet Government's attitude. But it is extremely unlikely that Russian "advisers" will not be tolerated any more by the Chinese Government, just to oblige England and France who have very particular antipathy towards them.

Self-Reliance.

In his interview with us and in the rousing speech he made in Congress House on Saturday Mr. Fenner Brockway has drawn pointed attention to a feature of the Indian situation which Nationalist Indians see very clearly but which, alas, does not appeal with equal force to the communally minded groups in this country. He stressed the point that India's freedom cannot be a "made in England" article. "Freedom," he emphasized, "could not be given to India by anybody else. Freedom had to be won by India." Mr. Fenner Brockway assures Indians that the heart of the working classes in England is not Imperialist. He related at Congress House the enormous difficulties which the minority section in the Parliamentary Labour Party headed by Colonel Wedgwood had to contend against in placing the Indian point of view before Parliament. "Official" Labour appears to have decided to turn a deaf ear to the pleading of people like Mr. Fenner Brockway, Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. Maxton and others of that galiant little band. In a sense this is to India's advantage. It teaches her to be self-reliant, as Mr. Brockway fervently asks her to be.

Perso-Afghan Relations.

A notable address of welcome among the many that His Majesty King Amanullah Khan received during his visit to Bombay was the one jointly presented to him by the Anjuman-e-Mahadiya, the Iran League and the Irani Anjuman. It was largely due to the indefatigable efforts of that well-known Orientalist, Mr. G. K. Nariman, who has been an eye-witness of Afghan prosperity and progress during his visit to Kabul, that Parsi and Persian well-wishers of His Majesty were enabled to pay him their respects through this joint address. In his reply King Amanullah referred to the treaty of friendship recently concluded between Afghanistan and Persia. It is an encouraging sign of the times that Asiatic Powers realise the need of effecting close understanding between each other.

Much Needed Emphasis.

The Muslim community all over India would do well to take to heart the urgent appeal His Majesty King Amanullah made, in his reply to the address of welcome from the Muslim students of Bombay, for the rapid advancement of women's education. Referring to his keen interest in women's education in his own Kingdom, His Majesty observed that "no nation had ever been great which had neglected this important aspect of national education." He related to the deputation his own experience in the promotion of primary education in his realm. He had to encounter, he said, a good deal of opposition when he tried to introduce it on an extensive scale. But he put down such opposition with a firm hand. The result is that in Afghanistan which some people in their ignorance still consider backward, boys' and girls' schools are springing up with astonishing rapidity and the ladies of the Afghan aristocracy have been giving the lead in advancing the cause of women's education. We hope Muslim opinion in this country will make a strong effort to get rid of orthodox prejudices in this matter and insist upon Muslim girls being given every opportunity for attending schools.

CANVASSING FOR THE COMMISSION.

MUSLIM MINISTER'S PROPAGANDA.

PT. MOTILAL ON LABOUR PARTY'S CONDUCT.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY'S "ASSURANCE."

LONDON, Dec. 1. (By Mail.)

"It is an amazing thing that Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead, two of the most notorious reactionary imperialists, hould be able to compliment Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald on his attitude on the proposed Indian Commission. I have also read a speech delivered by Mr. George Lansbury, and it seemed to be nothing more or less than what we Indians call 'grandmotherly talk.'"

This was a statement made to the "Sunday Worker" by Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

"I have received wires from all groups in India condemning the proposed Commission, and calling upon the Labour movement to withdraw their members from it and to boycott it", he said.

LABOUR IMPERIALISTS.

"We Indians cannot help contrasting the official decisions of the Labour Party Conference with the avowed policy of its leaders in Parliament. We know that the Labour Party is pledged to fight for the full 'self-government and self-determination' of India. But we find that far from this policy being carried out, the Labour Party does not differ in any way from that of the Conservative Party.

"We cannot forget that it was a Labour Government that enforced the Bengal Ordinance, under which some of our best fighters were cast into prison without either a charge or a trial. Many of us thought the Imperialist policy of 1924 had been abandoned, but we find that many leaders in the Labour Party still support this brutal policy.

"Surely the British Labour Party realises that the present domination of India by the British capitalists means the exploitation of Indian workers, whose sweated products are flung on to the world's markets to compete with British Labour. The only way to kill this serious menace to British Trade Unionists is for the Labour movement to fight courageously for complete self-determination and self-government for India. Even though the Labour Party leaders refuse to undertake this task by co-operating with the Government, we in India recognising the elementary rights of international Labour, will struggle to attain the right for Indians to govern themselves."—Free Press.

MUSLIM MINISTER AS HENCHMAN

MISLEADING APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

The "Leader" publishes two letters addressed to a number of Muslims by Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, Minister of Local Self-Government in which the Nawab makes an appeal to his co-religionists to co-operate with the Commission. He adds: "This is a critical time for the Mussalmans, and if they do not put their case before the Statutory Commission, the decision may go against them by default. In view of the present uncompromising attitude of the Hindus you cannot boycott the Commission, and yet hope to protect your vital interests. Statesmanship demands, we should make the most of the present situation which lends itself very favourably to the interests of the Mussalmans."

The other letter says: We must bear in mind, it is for the British Government to decide what form the future constitutional reforms should take, and with what safe guards for the minorities and not the Hindu community which forms the majority in the country. We cannot afford to forfeit the goodwill of the Government at this psychological moment."—A.P.

ELECTION OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

"NOMINATED OFFICIALS WILL NOT VOTE."

(Free Press Beam Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

In an exclusive interview to the London representative of the Free Press of India, who sought enlightenment from Mr. George Lansbury as to what exactly Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lansbury intended by their reference to co-operation on the basis of equality between the Statutory Commission and the Committee of the Indian Legislature, Mr. Lansbury said:

"I have every confidence that the Commission will approach the Committee in that spirit."

When it was pointed out that in the election of the Committee not only elected members but also nominated official and unofficial members would take part, Mr. Lansbury said: "I do not think so. I am sure that in the ektion of the Committee for the purposes of co-operation with the Statutory Commission only elected members will be asked to take part. Certainly, nominated officials will not and should not vote."

It is understood that the resolution of the Parliamentary Labour Party on the question of the Statutory Commission, urging for co-operation with the Indian Committee on equal terms, is in the nature of instruction to the Labour members of the Commission

HOW TO MAKE BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE

WORKERS PARTY PROGRAMME

Under the auspices of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, a public meeting was held at the Congress House on Saturday to protest against the Simon Commission.

Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, who presided said that where Imperialists, Capitalists, Militarists, and Divinists had failed the Workers' and the Peasants' Party had succeeded and Swaraj would be snatched from the British Government by the peasants of India. British Capitalism was based on most scientific basis and Capitalism was its handmaid but the peasants and workers were the real soldiers who would make India free. The Simon Commission was an insult to India not because Indians were excluded thereform. He took his point the other way and would say that a nation had no right to rule another nation. He was in favour of the Boycott of the Commission but he thought it should be real and complete. No luggage should be carried from the steamer to the wharf by Indian labourers belonging to the members of the Commission and Indian Railway staff should refuse to carry the members from one destination to the other by rail. This would be achieved, he said, by the Workers' and Peasants' Party.

WANTED REAL WORKERS.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said, they had been passing resolutions for the last forty years and yet were backward by 400 years. They should therefore adopt some kind of substantial action. So far they had been a nation of talkers but now they should be real actors. Maulanas, Panditjis, Shriyuts and Knights not to talk of a string of "misters" he said had simply talked but had not given food to the Indian peasantry nor clothed their naked nor supplied avenues of work for the unemployed. The Peasants' and Workers' Party he said had come out for a real fight to make India free or die like brave Rajputs. They had given up hope of getting anything from this Government or any Government because the Peasants' Party was aspiring for a government that did not govern at all. The country belonged to the peasants and agriculturists but 98 per cent. were disfranchised and the two per cent. who were franchised did not belong to the charitable class that they would save the 98 per cent. tolicrs of the land. He assured the audience that the peasants and workers would strike work on the day the Commission arrives not because they are dissatisfied with the personnel of the Commission but because they do not want Swaraj by crumbs.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar also spoke.

Vir Vaman Rao Joshi said that even if Indians were included in the Commission they would not have given India Swaraj. As a matter of fact Indians were slaves in their own country and until the British outlook of trusteeship was changed for "service" as the King of Afghanistan said the other day that he was the servant of his people, India would not gain in any way.

MUSLIMS AND BOYCOTT

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

PATNA, Dec. 18.

A mass meeting of the Mussalmans was held here to-day to express Muslim opinion on the Statutory Commission. About four to five thousand Mussalmans attended it, and Sir M. Fakhruddin presided. After the President had delivered his address, explaining the aims and objects of the meeting a resolution was moved by Maulvi Noorul Hassan, that this meeting of the Mussalmans of B and Orissa is of the opinion that having regard to the present condition of the country, the boycott of the Statutory Commission would be ineffective, impolitic and detrimental to the best interests of the country in general, and Mussalmans in particular."

Several amendments were proposed. One was to the effect that if the Majority community gave a definite assurance satisfaction of the Minority community as to the safety of the political rights of the Mussalmans ,the latter would reconsider their attitude towards the Statutory Commission. Another amendment proposed that unless a real settlement was brought about between the Hindus and the Muslims, the latter should carry on their propaganda against the boycott movement.

A section headed by Sir Ali Imam. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore and Maulana Shafi Daudi made speeches calling upon Mussalmans to boycott the Commission. A number of other speakers, including Messsr. Alhar Hussain and Yunus, supported the resolution.

The first amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution. When the amended resolution was put to vote by the President, there were insistent cries of both "No and "Ayes". The President declared the amended resolution carried. But the shouts of "No" continued. Excitement rose to a high pitch, and some persons exchanged blows and sticks were also used.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir William Marris will hand over charge at Lucknow of his office as Government of the United Provinces to Sir Alexander Muddiman on the afternoon of 14th January.—A.P.

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

GRADUAL RAPPROACHMENT

BUSINESS GAINING OVER SENTIMENT

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Diplomatic circles in London are of opinion that notwithstanding the absence of open pourparlers between Britain and Russia for the resumption of relations, steady progress is being made behind the scenes towards the culmination of that objective. The mutuality of economic interests between the two countries, it is said, is gaining victory over sentiment. Strong but unconfirmed report is in circulation that the British banks have offered a large loan to Soviet Russia, if only the Soviet Government would recognise the pre-war debts.—Free Press Special Cable.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN ACADEMY

SEQUEL TO MANIACAL ACTIVITIES?

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Quebec.—As a result of another disastrous fire in an institution controlled by Catholic Nuns St. John Berchman's Boys' Academy has been destroyed, the estimated loss being half million dollars. There were no deaths. 142 boys were quickly removed by Nuns. Immense crowd, fearing repetition of Wednesday's catastrophe, strove to break through the police cordon and help in the rescue work. The Militia was hurriedly called out to control the crowd. A Nun and a boy were seriously injured. As sequel to these fires and reports of "Maniacal activities" being responsible for them, police vigilance with regard to Catholic institutions has redoubled. Detectives are inspecting all outgoing trains.—Reuter.

NO STUDENT SHOULD GO TO ENGLAND

BETTER TREATMENT ON THE CONTINENT

PANDIT MOTILAL'S WARNING

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru deplored in strong terms the flow of Indian students to England says the Berlin Correspondent of the Hindu in an address to Indian students on his way from Moscow. Pandit Nehru said Indian students were neither wanted nor welcomed in England and the facilities in regard to technical education were limited. Socially they were ostracised and they were made to feel every minute of their stay that they were members of an inferior race and of a subject country. These are facts which cannot be challenged. Yet, year after year an increasing number of students rushed to England. Jobhunting and slave-mentality explained this phenomena.

Pandit Nehru also referred to the colour bar recently imposed against Indians in Edinburgh. When these humiliating restrictions were passed, Indians in Edinburgh wrote and asked him what they should do. His reply was "come out of that country", but his advice was not followed. Jobhunting and slave mentality made it impossible for them to follow the one and only honourable course open to them. Their impotent rage soon melted away. The dignity and interest of India gave way to vague considerations of prospective posts.

Continuing, Pandit Motilal said that in the course of his travels through Europe he had occasion to observe in France, Germany and Italy that Indian students were noe only better received but had greater opportunities for technical education than in England. I would go further, he concluded, and say that England is the last country to which Indian students should go for his higher education.—Free Press.

PROUD RECOLLECTION FOR ALL TIME

KING AMANULLAH KHAN'S VISIT BOMBAY

The following radiograms have been exchanged between His Majesty King Amanullah Khan and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

From: His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, s.s. "Rajputana".

To: His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Desp: 17th December, 1927. 17.18.

Recd: 18th December, 1927. 6.35.

I offer my heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for my pleasurable sojourn in Bombay and for the most friendly and sincere hospitality extended to me by Your Excellency and the people of Bombay. I take this opportunity of conveying to Your Excellency my good wishes and thanks.

Radiogram.

From: His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

To: His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, s.s. "Rajputana."

Desp: 18th December, 1927. 11 30.

I am deeply grateful for Your Majesty's telegram received this morning, and on behalf of the people of Bombay, and on my own behalf, I wish Your Majesty farewell and a prosperous journey. Bombay has endeavoured to express its keen pleasure and appreciation of Your Majesty's visit which will be, for all time, a proud and happy recollection to us.

SUBMARINE RAMMED AND SUNK

COLLISION WITH DESTROYER

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Provincetown.—The United States submarine S4 was rammed and sunk by the destroyer Paulding off Woodend.

S4 carried four officers and thirty-five men and was attached to the New London submarine base. Eye-witnesses say that Paulding was entering the harbour about sunset when the submarine suddenly came to the surface dead ahead the destroyer. There was no time to change course and the vessels collided. The submarine disappeared and Paulding reached the harbour with lower hold flooded and will probably be beached to prevent its sinking.

S4 is of same class as S51 which was sunk off Block Island in September 1925. —Reuter.

LIBRARY CONFERENCE AT MADRAS

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The Fifth All-India Public Library Conference will be held on the 26th instant at 4 p.m. in the Congress Pandal as soon as the Indian National Congress is over on that day. The All-India Public Library Association meets on the 27th, 28th and 29th instant at 7 p.m. on each day in the Congress year and discusses about the ways and means of spreading the free public library movement among villagers and settles the programme of work for the next year.

MUSLIM LEAGUE VENUE.

PROTEST AGAINST SESSIONS IN LAHORE.

NOT AN INSULT TO PUNJAB.

MR. JINNAH'S SPIRITED REJOINDER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following to the press:—

With reference to the telegram of Sir Mahomed Shafi appealing to several leading Mussalmans, I have already wired "Your telegram received, reasons change of venue misunderstood, no reflection meant Punjab, please avoid split, letter follows." But before waiting for my letter. I find that he published his telegram, and at the same time a manifesto is issued under the signature of Minister Mr. Firoze Noon and Sir Mahomed Iqbal. I therefore feel that the true version should be placed before the Mussalman public with regard to the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

TOO MUCH MANOEVURING.

The decision of the 20th November 1927 at Delhi was manoevured which is described in the telegram which I received from the Secretary on the 21st November 1927 which runs as follows:—

"Shafi elected president 36 votes, Agakhan 22 votes, next sessions Lahore thirtieth and thirty-first by 23 votes, Calcutta securing 17 votes. The result was due to propaganda by Sir M. Shafi and his party through Mr. Feroze Khan Noon and others, and to your and other members' unfortunate absence. Many Punjab members at first favouring H. H. the Agakhan cancelled votes telegraphically. Decisions regrettable and highly detrimental to national and communal interests and bound to create division in Muslim Camp. Physically impossible for the people attending Congress, Khilafat, Educational Conference and Tabligh in Delhi under Lord Headly to attend Lahore League same time. Abdurrahim, Yakub, you and other prominent members deliberately ignored. Myself tendered resignation atonce, but forced by members to reconsider. I have not agreed to withdraw resignation yet. I feel absolutely disgusted. What is your position kindly write Amritsar."

PROTEST FROM BENGAL.

Since then, numerous representations were made to reconsider the venue, especially, on the ground that good many leading Mussalmans who would attend the Congress and the All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Madras would not be able to get to Lahore having regard to nearly four days' journey, in time for the Sessions of the League at Lahore as decided, and also a very strong representation came from Bengal dated 24th November 1927 saying:—

"Members Muslim League in Bengal who take interest in League affairs and Muslim public of Bengal greatly disappointed at th decison of your Council regarding venue and presidentship of the next Session and demand reconsideration."

But apart from that, Sir Mahomed Shafi's own attitude created a difficulty which had to be placed before the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League. I received a telegram from him on 23rd November 1927 as follows:—

NO INSULT TO PUNJAB.

"Did you offer League President to H. H. the Aga Khan and did he accept it." I replied to him or the 24th "Your telegram, Agakhan willing, if all parties agree" His Highness reply was already published by me in newspapers please avoid split, critical moment." After that, Sir Mahomed Shafi issued a statement to the Press expressing his willingness to retire in favour of H. H. the Aga Khan and the situation so created undoubtedly required reconsideration by the Council which was arrived at on 20th November. Hence it was perfecty legal under the constitution of the League which gives the power to the Secretary to call a meeting a meeting of the Council in case he considers the calling of such a meeting necessary, and it was so decided by the Secretary. The result of that meeting and its decision by an overwhelming majority in favour of Calcutta as the venue while confirming the presidentship of Sir Mahomed Shafi as H. H. the Aga Khan felt that he could not accept the presidentship in view of the divided opinion and as a favour from Sir Mahomed Shafi has already been announced.

It is, therefore, quite clear that no offence is meant to Punjab or any individual concerned.

NO QUESTION OF SWAMPING.

The constitution of the League lays down that the voting takes place according to the Provinces and Rule 32 is as follows:—

"All matters dealt with at a meeting of the All-India Muslim League shall be decided by votes; provided that if a division is asked for, the voting will be recorded in accordance with the number alloted to the Provinces in the constitution of the Council provided by Section 12 Rule (2)."

and under section 12 Rule (2) each province is allotted so many votes. Therefore, it is assured to say that any one Province can swamp the other, because the League Sessions takes place in a particular Province. I would request the Minister Mr. Feroze Noon to study the constitution of the All-India Muslim League in which he is taking so keen an interest recently, before making statements of the character which we find in the manifesto signed by him. If the Sessions had taken place at Lahore, Sir Mahomed Shafi would not have sent telegrams for its postponement with a view to calling meanwhile a preliminary meeting of "selected leaders" to settle controversial matters. Surely, at the meeting of the League at Calcutta, it is open to any one to suggest that course if necessary. The very object of the Sessions is to gather together all that is best in the community and who are expected to adopt such course as they may think proper in the best interest of the Mussalmans.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

The attitude of the signatories of the manifesto is intolerable, and I regret to find that in their temper and anger they have misrepresented the object and motive of those who favour Calcutta. They say "the reasons for holding the meeting at Calcutta are the Delhi Proposals of March 20 whereby the Muslims lost their separate electorates will stand a better chance of" being inflicted on the Muslim community in one sugar-coating or another at Calcutta than they have at Lahore, where the Punjab is unitedly for separate electorates. I, for one, can assure the Mussalmans that there is no such desire. It is for the Mussalmans collectively to consider with the assistance of all the best brains the community can produce at a really representative gathering and decide what is really best for them. I have said over and over again, that so long as the Mussalmans do not wish to give up separate electorates, nobody can dictate to them in the matter. The voting as I have pointed out already if a division is asked for, will be according to the Provinces. But if the intention of the signatories is to prevent any other view being even put before the League for its consideration or prevent those who are in favour of Delhi Proposals from attending the Sessions, and by the by—those proposals were signed by Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and some other leaders of the Punjab—then such a position cannot be accepted.

Anyhow so far as the office-bearers of the All-India Muslim League are concerned, they have no other course open to them except to carry out the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League and I trust that the Mussalman public will stand by them.—A P.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY NUER TRIBESMEN

CAPT. FERGUSSON STABBED TO DEATH

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Khartoum.—The details to hand show that there were a number of victims of the surprise attack by the Nuer tribesmen near Lake Gorr. Those killed include Captain V. H. Fergusson, British District Commissioner of Bahr El Ghazal who was stabbed to death, the Greek merchant Paniatopoulos, two Arab merchants and several servants and carriers

The punitive expedition which is now being sent was previously contemplated against the witch doctor who had stirred up the trouble among the Nuer tribesmen. —Reuter.

NO NEW BATTLE SHIP

MOTION ADOPTED IN REICHSRAT

LONDON, Dec. 18

Berlin.—By 36 votes to 32, the Reichsrat has adopted the Prussian Deputy's motion demanding that sum of 9300 thousand marks which was to be the first instalment towards the construction of the proposed new battleship should be deleted from the budget.—Reuter.

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD REJECTED

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Dusseldorf.—The Rhenish and Westphalian iron and steel industrialists have rejected the award of the official arbitrator in iron and stee industry dispute.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES---A TRUST.

NEED FOR REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

WANTED ELEMENTARY RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

EXPERT COMMITTEE UNACCEPTABLE.

Having resumed its deliberations on Sunday noon at Madhav Bag, the Indian States' People Conference proceeded to discuss the resolutions. As on the first day, the proceedings opened with the recital of a welcome song. Prof. Abhyankar moved the first resolution of the session asking for the creation of a permanent organisation for the Indian States' people to be styled the "Indian States' People Conference." In a nice Marathi speech, Mr. Abhyankar made it abundantly clear why such an organisation was necessary. That organisation, he said, would carry on the propaganda for the conference and would open its branches in as many towns and villages as possible. After being seconded by Mr. Rangildas Kapadia and supported by several others, the resolution was unanimously carried.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN STATES.

The second resolution embodied the creed of the organisation, which is "The attainment of responsible government for the people of Indian States through representative institutions and under the aegis of their rulers." This resolution was moved by Mr. Purohit who, in the course of his speech, boldly asserted that there could be no happiness in India unless there was representative government in the States.

In a vigorous Marathi speech, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, editor of the "Maratta," seconded the resolution. The speaker made the position of the conveners of the Conference clear by saying that they were not against the rulers of States. They only wanted these rulers to understand and realise that the days of autocracy had gone. The State was no longer the private property of a single individual but it was a trust to be properly managed.

This resolution was also unanimously carried.

POPULARITY OF KHADDAR.

The ninth resolution calling for establishment of organisations in the States to do the constructive work of Khadi, temperance, uplift of the backward classes and establishment and reform of village panchayats, was moved by Mr. A. H. Thakkar. In his speech the mover laid emphasis on the necessity of starting a movement for Swadeshi in the States.

Mr. Jamanalal Bajaj who seconded the resolution, was given a warm ovation on his rising to speak. It no longer remained to be proved, he continued, what immense benefit the Khaddar movement had done to the starving masses. Khaddar had not now remained a contentious problem confined to politics. It could be said without fear of contradiction that nobody now opposed the use of Khaddar on economic grounds. The speaker made a fervent appeal to the subjects of the States to popularise Khadcar with all their efforts.

"GIVE UP LIQUOR TRADE."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha opined that the resolution was a real test of the earnestness of the States' subjects to better their lot. The speaker made a special appeal to his co-religionists, the Parsis, to stop their trade in liquor and thus promote prohibition among masses. He exhorted Hindus to remove from their society the canker of untouchability.

Mr. Manilal Kothari said, while supporting the resolution, that the constructive programme was the only thing that could accelerate the progress in the States. He was proud to tell them that no less than 50,000 poor people were maintaining themselves on the production of Khaddar.

Amidst loud applause, the resolution was unanimously carried.

Following are some of the important resolutions passed at the Conference.

This Conference resolves that an Executive Committee, consisting of gentlemen with power to co-opt not more than seventeen members, be appointed to organise and educate public opinion on the aims and objects of the Conference, to give effect to the resolutions passed by the same, to collect funds and frame a draft constitution in accordance with the aims and objects herewith defined and to be submitted to this Conference at its next session for carrying out the work of the Conference and to co-operate with all the existing Indian States institutions. This Conference appoints the gentlemen as the members of the Executive Committee with power to elect the office-bearers and to co-opt the remaining members.

This Conference declares that it is the inherent right of the people of the Indian States to determine the form and character of their Government and to bring about therein such changes as they deem proper.

SELF-GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS.

This Conference urges upon the rulers of the States: (a) that representative institutions be established in the States on an elective basis in the sphere of local self-government and also for the purpose of legislation, taxation and control of general administration; (b) that popular assemblies should be established and that the budgets of the States should be submitted to their votes; (c) that the revenues of the States should be separated from the personal expenditure of the Princes and that the civil list should also be submitted to the vote of the popular assemblies; and (d) that there should be an independent judiciary, that the judicial functions be separated entirely from the executive in every State and that the personal intervention of the Princes in the administration of justice should cease absolutely.

This Conference of Indian States' People urges:—That for a speedy attainment of Swarajya, for India as a whole the Indian States should be brought into constitutional relations with British India and the people of the Indian States should be assigned a definite place and an effective voice in all matters of common concern in any new constitution that may be devised for the whole of India.

This Conference is of opinion that the plea put forward that the Indian Princes have treaty obligations to the British Crown wholly independent of the Government of India for the time being has no foundation whatever and is detrimental to the attainment of Swarajya for India as a whole.

CIVIL LIBERTIES.

This Conference records its emphatic opinion that the elementary rights of citizenship such as, the right of association and meeting, right of free speech, right of free press, and security of person and property have been hitherto denied to the people in a great many State, and that these rights should be publicly acknowledged by the Princes in a Proclamation duly promulgated and further secured by suitable laws.

That whereas the system of compulsory labour which prevails in the Indian States is inhuman and barbarous, this Conference calls upon the Indian Princes to abolish the same without delay and declare that no person shall be required to do compulsory labour and urges upon them to abolish the customs and practices analogous to slavery which exist in some States.

This Conference is of opinion that the system of education that is now imparted to the Kumars in the Rajakumar Colleges is both ill-conceived and ill-suited and has the effect of denationalising them.

This Conference urges: (a) that the present policy of intervention in the internal affairs of the Indian States is not based on any definite principles; (b) that such intervention has not been generally exercised for the promotion and safeguarding of the rights of the people; and (c) that the principles on which such intervention is made should be clearly defined, codified and published.

In view of the fact that an expert Committee has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at the request of the Indian Princes and without any reference to and representation of the people of the Indian States, this Conference is of opinion that any enquiry conducted by the Committee will seriously prejudice the rights and liberties of the people and unduly increase their burdens and therefore the conclusions arrived at by the Committee under these circumstances will be wholly unacceptable to them.

This Conference views with grave concern and alarm the growing tendency of several Princes to spend a considerable period of their time every year outside their States entailing on their States and the people considerable expenditure from State revenues.

This Conference authorizes the Executive Committee to secure the co-operation of the political organisations in British India and collaborate with them in devising a new constitution for the whole of India including the Indian States.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The All-India States People's Conference in session on Saturday in Madhav Bag.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following are the earlier portion of the presidential address of Dewan Bahadur Mr. Ramchandra Rao as President of the All-India States' People's Conference:—

For many years the people of the States and their leaders appear to have taken the view that they are not much concerned with or affected by British Indian politics and policies and I believe that similar considerations actuated the leaders of political thought and the various political organisations in British India in abstaining from interesting themselves in the problems and the general welfare of the people of the Indian States. This policy of mutual isolation has greatly retarded the political education of the subjects of Indian States and the growth of their political institutions. In recent years, however, there has been a very healthy change and the dependence of the States and of British India on each other in the development of an All-India polity is now being more and more clearly recognised. I take this opportunity, therefore, of acknowledging at the outset that the credit of bringing about this change of focussing public attention on the problems of the States belongs to all those responsible for the organisation of this and similar conferences and to all other public men in the States who have been patiently working for years for the political emancipation of the subjects of the States. As I said there are at the present moment some very eminent public men in India who have taken the view that it is better to leave the Indian States alone to work out their salvation. I entirely differ from this view. At present the people of British India, it is true, have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian States; and similarly the subjects of Indian States have no right of interference in the affairs of British India. It is obvious, however, that in our struggle for national emancipation and for the development of India as whole into a self-Governing world State the people of British India and the Indian States have to act in concert till the goal is reached. It is unthinkable that the States can remain unaffected by any scheme of Swaraj for India as a whole. I am, therefore, glad that the subjects of the Indian States are making strenuous efforts to come into line with the national movement in British India for the attainment of Swaraj, and in your struggles for the development of your political institutions in the Indian States on a democratic basis, you are entitled to such co-operation and assistance as we in British India can give you.

THE PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

The identity of Indian States with British India in all matters of general national welfare and the necessity for co-operation with each other in the pursuit of national policy has been recently brought home in several ways to the people of British India and the Indian States. The events are so recent that they do not need any lengthy recapitulation. I may refer at the outset to the questions relating to the defence of India from external aggression and to the demand for the nationalisation of the Indian Army. Every contry is now developing a new military system based upon the experience of the great war. As admitted by eminent witneses before the Indian Sandhurst Committee, India is gradually losing the somewhat isolated position it had occupied for the last two generations in the politics of Asia and it will have to meet complications of a different character than the purely frontier disturbances with which it has been familiar of late years. The implications of the change in the position are too well known to need further elucidation. The creation of a national army in India officered by Indians, the reduction of the British garrison and its eventual abolition, and the reconstruction of the whole military system from the stand point of nationalist India have occupied public attention since the war. A self-governing India within the British Empire necessarily involves a vital change in the present policy of the emasculation of the people. This matter has found the subject of acute controversy in the central Legislature of India and you are familiar with all aspects of this problem.

IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.

But apart from all these a self-governing India for which all of us are yearning without an efficient national army trained under the same general system, co-ordinated and acting together under a single general command is unthinkable whether the troops are drawn from British India or the State forces.

FISCAL POLICY OF INDIA.

Another group of subjects in which the interdependence of British India and the Indian States has recently occupied prominent public attention relate to the currency, fiscal and commercial policy of the Government of India. The results of the present policy which has brought about a disastrous economic exploitation of the whole country affect the Indian States as much as the people of British India. The failure of the conference at Mount Abu between the representatives of the Indian States and the Government of India and the re-imposition, a short while ago, by the Government of India of the customs cordon in the Kathiawar States are the subject of acute controversy at present. The action of the Government of India has raised constitutional issues of the greatest importance and has brought to the forefront the absolute necessity of a statutory constitutional tie between the States and British India. Be this as it may, my point is that unless the Government of India and the States find a satisfactory solution of the problem they may cause a great deal of damage to each other. The many holes in the fiscal sieve can only be properly closed and sewn up by mutual co-operation between all the parties concerned. It is only by such a co-operation that the agreement come to in 1917 between the States and the Government of India was carried out in practice and without a common understanding between the States and the Government of India it is impossible to give effect to an all India tariff policy.

STATES AND GOVERNMENT'S OPIUM POLICY.

The State opium conference held in May last was another occasion where the States had to consider the present policy of the Government of India in an important branch of its administration.

THE FEDERAL PRINCIPLE.

I have invited your attention to these three matters as illustrations of the manner in which British India and the Indian States are already acting together in many matters involving broad questions of national policy and the way in which they are compelled for working together in many spheres of administration.

The authors of the Montagu—Chelmsford report also gave an indication of their conception of the eventual future of India as "a sister-hood of States self-governing in all matters of purely local or provincial interest, in some cases corresponding to existing provinces, in others perhaps modified by the area according to the character and economic interest of the people." They then proceeded to state that over this conjeries of States would preside a central Government increasingly representative and responsible to the people of all the States; dealing with matters both internal and external, of common interest to the whole of India; acting as arbiter in inter-state disputes and representing the interests of all India on equal terms with the self governing units of the British Empire. They expressly pointed out "that in this picture there is also place for the Indian States and that it is possible that they too will wish to be associated for certain purposes with the organisation of British India in such a way as to dedicate their peculiar qualities to the common service without loss of individuality." In advocating a federal union between the Indian States and British India we are pressing for a vital reform which was foreseen as inevitable 10 years ago.

GROWTH OF PUBLIC OPINION

It is not, therefore, surprising that the future relation of Indian States to British India has received unusual attention during the last few months for a variety of reasons. The growing agitation in the States for the establishment of responsible Government in the States and the conferences held by the subjects of the various States from time to time have given ample proofs to the Indian Princes of the repurcussions of the national movement in British India as also of the desire of the subjects of the States to take their legitimate part in all India polity. The subject also attracted a good deal of public attention in Great Britain on account of the activities of the delegation of Indian Princes which left for England subsequent to the Simla Conference. The British Press during the last few months has frequently discussed the question not from an unbiassed point of view but solely with a view to protect the present position of the Indian pundits like Lord Sydenham, Lord Meston and Sir Michael O'Dwyer have suddenly conceived a great affection for the Indian States and the perpetuation of their treaty rights. In his address last year, my esteemed friend Professor Abhyanker very rightly contended that many questions of policy vitally affecting the interests of the subjects of Indian States and relating to defence, custom and tariffs commercial services such as posts, telegraphs and railways, currency and banking, excise and opium are decided by the Government of India and the Indian Legislature; but the States have at present no opportunity in the formulation of that policy. The rulers of the States have naturally desired to know what their exact position would be in the future constitution of India and though we have no authoritative information, it is understood that they have formulated their views on the whole subject at the conference held in Simla in May last. The appointment of the Royal Commission which has been expected for some time has also stimulated interest in the subject in this country and many eminent men who are authorities on the Indian constitution have publicly discussed the position of Indian States in the future constitution of India. The Commonwealth of India and the Bill formulated by the Independent Labour Party have also dealt with the problem of the Indian States and have given some indication of the position assigned by their authors to the States in the future constitutional arrangements for the whole of India. It has been generally conceded that the Indian States should be allowed to occupy the same dignified status in the Indian constitution as the federal states under the constitution of the United States of America.

The Maharaja of Alwar has expressed the sentiment that his goal is the United States of India where every Province, every State, working out its own destiny in accordance with its environment, its tradition, history and religion will combine together for higher and imperial purposes. The plea for union has thus formed general acceptance and support and it is a matter for great satisfaction that the problem has now come within the range of active public discussion both in the States and in British India.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRINCES.

No one who has any acquaintance with the subject will deny the difficulties surrounding the problem of evolving a federal constitution applicable to the whole of India. These difficulties are not however unsurmountable and can be successfully solved with the will and co-operation of all the parties concerned. The rulers of the States are vitally affected by the application of federalism to their States. Doubts have been expressed about their attitude in regard to the future political evolution of India. The recent conference of the Princes at Simla has given rise to very grave

(Continued on next page.)

SPORTS

A SILVER JUBILEE.

FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB CELEBRATE.

There was a large and happy gathering on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday when the Friends' Union Cricket Club celebrated their Silver Jubilee by holding a sports meeting. The Hindu Gymkhana had been kind enough to lend their ground for the occasion and everything had been done to make the event as successfull as possible. Mr. P. W. Velkar, the Hon. Secretary and his energetic committee had taken great pains to decorate the place tastefully and the general arrangements were such as to reflect great credit upon all those concerned. That well-known sportsman Sir Chunilal Mehta presided and Lady Mehta distributed the prizes at the conclusion of the sports. Consisting of twelve items, the programme was gone through without hitch in good time. One of the most amusing items was the Chatty Breaking competition in which not one of the competitors was able to smash a "mutka." Perhaps this was due to the fact that there was too much "blind slogging" and the members are advised to concentrate on straight-bat methods henceforth. And a cricket bat would be more suitable than a bamboo.

In welcoming the guests of the evening, Mr. Shivshankar A. Shete gave a brief speech in which he traced the activities of the Club since its foundation twenty-five years ago and explained its aims and achievements. It is invidious to digress upon its success when one knows that the Club has included and produced such well-known cricketers as W. B. Talpade, P. Dhargalkar, R. V. Agaskar, D. K. Telang (Jr.), P. Vithal, V. V. Kantak, S. R. Godambe, N. H. Kharwa, M. G. Shroff and S. S. Dongre Several of the original founders of the Club were actually present and when their names were mentioned they were heartily cheered.

SIR CHUNILAL'S REPLY.

Sir Chunilal answered in suitable terms mentioning his connection with the Club when he himself was an active follower of the game. Although not a member he had led the Hindu Gymkhana several times against them and spoke highly of the good feeling which had always existed in the Club for the parent organisation. In concluding he wished the members every good luck and additional success in the future.

Mr. Shantaram A. Shete then rose to propose a vote of thanks for the President in which he spoke in glowing terms of the achievements of Sir Chunilal on the cricket field. Mr. M. S. Jayakar seconded the proposition and said that Sir Chunilal had always been a sportsman, both on the field of play and in the bigger field of life.

A pleasing feature of the evening was the distribution of presents amongst the children, and it was good to see happy little kiddies running about and displaying the toys that they had received.

After cheers had been called the whole gathering adjourned for refreshments and a display of fire-works terminated the proceedings. Altogether it was a successful function for which the Club is to be heartily congratulated.

THE RESULTS.

100 yards (Boys over 10): 1. P. M. Raote, 2. M. G. Dandekar.

50 yards (Boys under 10): 1. M. S. Shete, 2. M. M. Dandekar.

Thread and Needle Race (Girls over 10), 1. Miss Anubai R. Kothare, 2. Miss Sumati Narotam.

50 yards (Girls under 10): 1. Miss Shivganga Narotam, 2. Miss Dhunbai Sanjit.

Coin Race (Boys over 10): 1. P. M. Raote, 2. M. G. Dandekar.

Coin Race (Boys under 10). 1. E. K. Vagal, 2. V. M. Sanjit.

Lemon and Spoon Race (Girls over 10): 1. Miss Malini Prabhakar, 2. Miss Taramati Divecha.

Lemon and Spoon Race (Girls under 10): 1. Miss Indumati R. Kothare; 2. Miss Lila D. Shete.

Target Shooting for Ladies: 1. Mrs. Ajinkya, 2. Mrs. D. Shete.

100 yards Handicap (Members over 40): 1. R. V. Agaskar, 2. Mathuradas Kapadia.

Chatty Breaking (Members): 1. V. V. Joshi, 2. G. R. Gorakshakar.

Musical Chairs (Ladies): 1, Mrs. Mathuradas, 2. Mrs. Jhaveri

SNGAUINARY CLASH BETWEEN LABOUR AND CAPLITA

BEST SOLUON OF PRESENT WORLD PROBLEMS.

The All-India inter-college competitive debate in English will be held on the 7th Jannary 1928 under the auspices of the Aligarh Muslim University Union. The subject for debate is "In the opinion of the House, the best solution of the present political, social and economic problems of the world lies in an sanguinary clash between the organized forces of Labour and Capital and the ultimate triumph of the former." All colleges of India, Burma and Ceylon are invited to send two representatives, one to support, and the other to oppose the resolution. Names of competitors should reach the Honorary Secretary by the 3rd January 1928 at the latest. Gold medals will be awarded to the best three speakers and one to the best lady speaker. The best represented college gets the trophy.

"Chronicle" Photo.
His Majesty King Amanullah on the steps of the Gateway of India.

"Chronicle" Photo.
His Majesty King Amanullah receiving the salute before his departure from the Gateway of India.

INDIAN STATES—A TRUST

(Continued from previous page.)
apprehensions and misgiving. It is a matter for great regret that the proceedings of the conference have not been made public and that the Government of India and those responsible for the conference at Simla have not chosen to issue any authoritative statement as regards the purpose for which the conference had been summoned or as to the conclusion arrived at by it; and it would have been in the fitness of things if the Government of India had issued a communique on the subject to clear up the misunderstanding. It has been suggested in the press that the Indian Princes are being used at the present juncture as a sort of smoke screen for vitiating the judgment of the Royal Commission on the subject of an Indian constitution. It has also been stated that the object of the Conference was to find a solution for checking the democratic current in British India, and that under the guise of safeguarding their existing status, rights and dignities Indian Princes are being advised and incited to oppose a grant of full constitutional freedom to India to retard India's advance to Swaraj.

I can hardly believe that the Indian princes will be so unpatriotic as to enter into a conspiracy with the enemies of India's freedom. It may be that the conference was intended to ascertain the wishes of the Indian Princes as to the place of the States in a future Indian constitution.

Whatever may be the object of the recent conference of the Princes in Simla some light is thrown on the present attitude of the Princes as expressed by their delegation in England. As you are aware Col. Hasker and Dr. Rushbrooke Williams left for England immediately after the Simla Conference and have received a good deal of attention from the British press. They have issued a statement on behalf of the Indian Princes that they are not opposed to the legitimate aspirations of India to become fully self-governing but that the position and status of the Princes as guaranteed in the treaties should be maintained.

HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM SAHEB.

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar recently gave expression to similar sentiments and stated publicly last month that the Princes have full sympathy with the aspirations of their countrymen in British India and that such a feeling can and in fact does co-exist with the natural instinct of self-preservation. He went on to say that the Princes have no desire to interfere in the affairs of British India and that they do not wish that there should be outside interference in their own domestic affairs and he appealed to the Viceroy that their position in the new India that is being evolved needs to be thoroughly safeguarded and that whatever form the future constitution will assume the existence of Indian States as separate political entities will demand an adjustment which while recognising and meeting modern conditions will not ignore history and traditions. It is clear from this that the present attitude of the Indian Princes is not hostile to the Indian national movement. But that is not enough. They have to come into it and the creation of an organic constitutional structure for the whole of India including the Indian States is hardly compatible with the general attitude of the Indian Princes as indicated by H.H. The Jam Saheb. The Princes cannot ignore the requirements of the situation and must face the essential conditions for the evolution of a common constitution for the whole of India.

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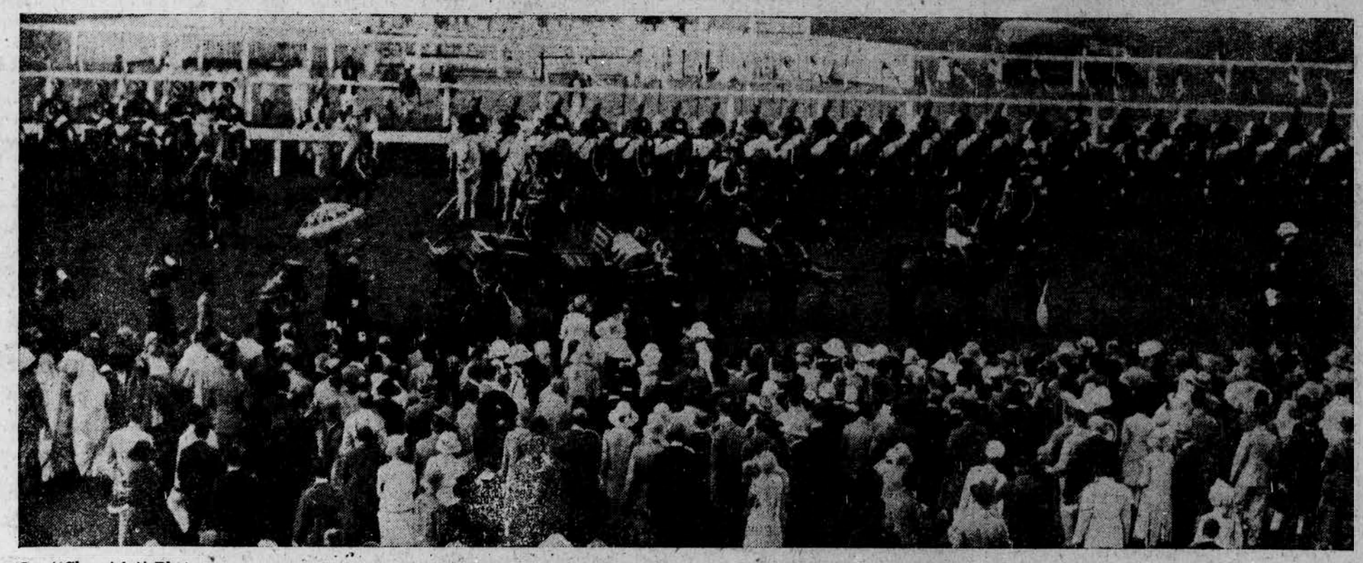

"Chronicle" Photo.
His Majesty King Amanullah driving in State on the Race Course at Mahaluxmi on Saturday.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

SIR. C. SETALVAD'S CIRCULAR LETTER

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Tenth Session of the National Liberal Federation, has issued the following appeal to fellow-Liberals all over the country requesting them to attend this year's session in large numbers:—

You are aware that the Tenth Session of the National Liberal Federation will be held in Bombay on the 27th, 28th and 29th instant under the presidency of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It was the privilege of our city to organise the first session of the Federation ten years ago owing to the exigencies of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. We are again on the eve of momentous changes in the political history of our country and it is again the privilege of our city to serve the country and the Liberal Party.

RALLY ROUND LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The appointment of the Statutory Commission has confronted us with a problem which needs all the thought, tact and sagacity that we can bring to bear upon its right solution. It is essential that the leading members of the Liberal Party should come together for taking wise counsel and giving the right lead to the country at this critical juncture. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to you to rally round the flag of the Liberal Federation and by your presence and influence help in its deliberations and make this year's session a complete success. The hour demands complete unity and solidarity amongst ourselves. I feel confident that you will not fail to respond to the call of the country and the Party by making it a point to attend with your friends.

FREE AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY

The following are extracts from the second year report of the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary started by the Ayurvedic Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal at the Kamathipura. The dispensary was opened to the public at the hands of R. B. Manaji Rajuji, J.P., on the 20th of November, 1925, for giving free Ayurvedic treatment to all.

In the year under report the number of new cases were 2,019 and the total attendance was 14,424. This figure for the last year was 9,095 showing that the public is taking more advantage of the institution. This year out of 14,424 people, Hindus numbered 11,327, Moslems 2,749, Christians 216 and Parsis and others were 132. According to age and sex 3,501 were children, 5,836 were males and 5,097 were females. The total number of new cases was 2,019 and the number of diseases treated in the new cases was 52. The actual cost per patient was only three and a half pies.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 150 per month for which the management are ever grateful. The authorities expect soon to open dispensaries in other wards.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT RESUMES CHARGE.

The Hon. Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India on termination of the special duty resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 16th December 1927.

REPLY TO MISS MAYO.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

What may be regarded as an authoritative and crushing reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India" is contained in "Lambs among Wolves" (Missionaries in India) by Sister Nivedita—a pamphlet written by her a decade ago to counteract the mischievous lies spread by missionaries about Indian social life in the West and just published in India by the Udbodhan Office, centre of Ramkrishna Mission, Baghbazar, Calcutta (price as -6/-). What she wrote so many years ago with her intimate knowledge of Indian life applies with equal force and appropriateness even at the present time.

"What have the missionaries," she says, "created and left intact, wherever people were ignorant enough to be imposed upon the picture of the crocodile luncheon of babies served up by their mothers along the Ganges banks? Everywhere I have met people who believed this story, and I have never heard of a professed apostle of truth who tried to set the impression right. Infanticide occurs in India, under pressure of poverty and responsibility, as it occurs in all countries: but it is not practised there any more than here, nor is it lauded as a religious act: nor is it, perhaps, anything like so common as amongst ourselves. There is no custom of insuring a baby's life for £5 when the funeral expenses are only £2, nor is there any infant mortality ascribable to the intemperance of mothers in that country.

"Why have we never heard from the missionaries of the beauty of Hindu home life, of the marvellous ideals which inspire the Indian woman, of the Indian customs teeming with poetry and sweetness?

"Is the answer to be found in the preconceived idea which blinds the would-be observer, or is it the intellectual ignorance which keeps him unaware that there is anything to be observed? Or is it possibly a meaner motive still, the idea that if a true and lofty tone is taken money will not be forthcoming to support his own career?"—Free Press.

AFGHAN KING THANKS VICEROY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Viceroy from His Majesty the King of Afghanistan to-day:

"I offer to Your Excellency my gratitude and heartfelt thanks for the arrangements made for my reception and the hospitality extended to me in India. I deeply regret Your Excellency's indisposition, and I sincerely trust that you will soon be restored to good health."

The following reply has been sent by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, to-day:—

"I am deeply grateful for Your Majesty's kind telegram which I have just received. I felt the keenest personal regret that illness should have deprived me of the honour and pleasure of meeting Your Majesties, but I am glad to know that Your Majesties have enjoyed Your stay in India, and I can assure you that India on her part has welcomed Your Majesties' visit with feelings of the most cordial friendship and goodwill. I wish Your Majesties farewell and a pleasant and successful journey."—A.P.

"MURDERED IN TREACHEROUS CIRCUMSTANCES"

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Khartoum.—Capt. Fergusson was killed in treacherous circumstances. He had traveled to meet the Nuer chiefs; and his followers were at a post 400 yards inland. The presence of large number of Nuers did not cause suspicion as the people had been called in for checking the population lists. Capt. Fergusson was discussing business with Mr. Paniatopoulos when a youthful Nuer threw a spear at him. The weapon barely broke the skin and Capt. Fergusson promptly hurled it back, but the weapon went wide. The attack, however, was the signal for a general assault.

The Nuers fell on him and stabbed him to death. M. Paniatopoulos was killed as he rushed to Capt. Fergusson's rescue. The carriers who managed to escape fled to the steamer pursued by the Nuers. The latter were held at bay by the engineer who fired a shot gun from the deck while the sailors cut the morring ropes.—Reuter.

DELHI RIOTS CASE

80 LAWERS APPEAR FOR DEFENCE.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

On the resumption of the hearing of the cases connected with the riot following Abdul Rashid's execution, before Mr. A. Isar, Special Magistrate this morning, Khan Bahadur Iqramul Haq, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi C.I.D., in the course of his examination in chief, gave an account of the disorder and the police arrangements following Abdul Rashid's execution on the 14th November last. Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, Counsel for defence, the witness admitted that according to Islamic law, Mussalmans should follow a dead body forty paces. He also sail that rich Hindu merchants dealing in jewellery and cloth lived in Dariba and Chandni Chowk, and not along the route taken by the crowd. On this route, there were fewer Hindu shops, and these were of the poorer sort. To Mr. Abdul Aziz, another Defence Counsel, the witness said that no answers were made from the houses along the route to the crowd's shouts, and no constable was wounded on Qutab Road.

Examined by the Court, witness said that he himself saw three or four stones being thrown at the bier near Naya Bans, but no attempts were made to arrest anyone. He opined that it was not customary to rush a body for burial; it was usually taken very slowly. There had been communal riots in Delhi in 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927. There had not been any improvement in the strained relations between the two communities. Replying to Mr. Asaf Ali, he said that a meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans on behalf of the Congress did take place recently, in which members of both the communities took part.

Mr. Suraj Narain represents the Crown in the case, while 80 lawyers appear for the fifty-five accused. A strong police force with rifles and fixed bayonets guarded the accused.—A. P.

RUSSIA AND INDIA

"SAK'S" MESSAGE

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., writes in a letter to a friend:—

How long will you wait and pray and watch? What human boldness and application of science can do for a backward country in five years, come and look at Russia and bring our friend Gandhi with you.

NONE OF CREW RESCUED

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Washington.—The Navy Department announces that none of the crew of 40 of 84 has been rescued.—Reuter.

EXCITEMENT AT PUBLIC MEETING

DISPUTE OVER DADAR VYAM SHALA

The citizens of Dadar mustered strong last evening at a public meeting which was specially requisited to emphasize the point that an Institution known as "Samarth Vyam Mandir" a (gymnasium) is a public institution and should be managed in the public interest. Allegations had been made that certain persons had come to regard it as a private one.

Up-to-now the Vyamshala was managed by three persons Messrs. Kale, Naravane, Sohani under the supervision of an Advisory Board working under a constitution which it is contended was not sanctioned publicly. Latterly, there has been no harmony of outlook amongst these three persons and they were divided into two parties viz., Mr. Kale on one side and Mr. Naravane and Mr. Sohani on the other. The real cause of this faction is still a mystery but the quarrels between the two at last compelled the public to re-affirm the fact that the institution was a public body.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. N. D. Savarkar. In the course of the meeting, a resolution that these three persons should be as ex-officios on the Committee to be appointed by the public, was put to vote. The votes were counted twice but the method of counting was not agreeable to one of the parties and consequently heated words regarding this method resulted in rowdy scenes.

However, the President declared the last counting (243 for and 142 against) to be correct and in support of that he had favoured the quoted precedents from the proceedings of other public bodies.

At this stage, the meeting was disolved having finished all the items on its agenda.

It is understood that both the parties were given an opportunity of increasing their strength by enrolling new members for the purpose. There was keen competition in doing this quite until the day of the meeting. This induced the parties perhaps to enrol anybody w'o came across their way.

The situation regarding the Vyayamshala now is that the necessary committee is not yet formed. The Institution for the present remains in the hands of the Trustees.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Bombay to meet His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on Thursday:—The Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson, Sir Denys de S. Bray, Lady Froom, Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Ford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wiles, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Balak Ram, Mr. J. W. Smyth, Mr. Mirza Aminullah Khan, Lt. Colonel J. Greene, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. A. N. Thomas, Colonel F. J. Page, Lt.-Colonel W. H. S. Scott, Captain and Mrs. H. Morland, Major R. Archer-Honblon, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Curling, and Major and Mrs. G. C. Richardson.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Bombay to meet His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on Friday, the 16th December:—The Countess of Ilchester, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady Marten, the Hon'ble Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Lady Walker, Sir Denys deS Bray, Lady Ratan Tata, Captain and Mrs. E. J. Headlam, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteath, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. Muhammad Usman Khan, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. F. P. Mackie, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. T. A. A. Wilson, Lt.-Colonel D. R. C. Hartley, Major H. R. W. Watson, Mrs. Cordington, and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. MacGillivray.

Lord Headley lunched at Government House, Bombay on Sunday, the 18th December.

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OPPOSITION NOT FAIRLY TREATED

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PRESIDENT

MR. BOSE'S APPEAL TO CONSTITUENTS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following :—

As a member of the Council Party and an elected representative of North Calcutta, it is necessary for me to inform my constituents, and the wider public as well, as to the nature of the treatment, and several members of our party, have been receiving at the hands of the President of the Council. At the August Session of the Council, I sent in notices of eleven questions. Most of these were ruled out of order altogether and only two or three were admitted and even those in a mangled from. Other members of our party had the same experience during th elast Session and many of their questions dealing with political topics, particularly the detenus, were suppressed altogether or admitted in a mutilated form. Further members of the opposition party were not given facilities for putting supplementary questions. By prearrangement questions were passed over too quickly and when members stood up, they were told that it was too late as the next question had been taken up. It was something more than an accident that the members of the opposition more than those belonging to any other party invariably failed to catch the President's eye. Whenever members of the Government refused to answer, or evaded answering inconvenient questions, the President always came forward to shield them. he result was that even when some important question was by chance admitted by the President the Goverment member could, with impunity, evade answering it.

OBSTRACTION AT WORK.

This Session matters have become worse. I sent in ten questions and some of these have already been disallowed. I do not know how many more are going to follow. As matters staud, I have no chance of obtainin redress at the hands of the President, if the questions do not appear before the Council this time or if the Government member refuses to answer them. Today during question time, it could be clearly noticed that by some sort of prearrangement, questions were being passed over quickly in order that members of the opposition party might not put supplement questions. Members standing up soon after the questions were answered were told that th next question had been taken up asd that it was too late. Members of the Government could invariably catch the President's eye very easily but the President took care to neglect the members sitting to his left.

ALLEGED PARTIALITY.

A significant incident took place which will reveal the gross partiality which infects all the ruling of the President. At the end of a dewate on a demand for excess grant for the Calcutta Police, the President stood up and put the motions before the House. When he was putting the motion, the Hon. Mr. Moberly got up and wanted to make a speech. The President, forgetting the dignity of his position promptly resumed his seat and allowed Mr. Moberly to speak. When Mr. Moberly's speech was over, Mr. J. L. Banerjee got up and wanted to speak. He was on his legs for some time, but the President would not notice him. When the President got up with the object of putting the motion, Mr. Banerjee drew his attention to the fact that the mover of the motion had not replied and that he (Mr. Banerjee) wanted to speak, but the President refused to allow him to speak. Several members including myself pointed out to the President the manner in which he had treated a Government member and compared it with the manner in which he was treating a Swarajist member. But our protests were of no avail.

NO WORK POSSIBLE.

My experience of the two sessions of the Bengal Council has shown how difficult it is to do any useful work when the President is so openly and if I may say so outrageously unfair and partial. As the custodian of the rights and dignity of the members, he has proved to be a complete failure and the sooner he is told this, the better for him and for all of us. I read in a Calcutta paper some time ago that the President of the Assam Council had written to the President of the Bengal Council pointing out that during the last sessions questions had been ruled out of order by the Raja Saheb similar to those which had been admitted by former Presidents of the Bengal Concil. If this statement be true one would like to know what reply the President of Bengal Council has to make to this accusation.—Free Press.

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MESSAGE OF SOCIALISM

NO INDIAN SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH SIMON COMMISSION

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY'S SPEECH.

"In spite of the decision of the Labour Party in England, I cannot help thinking that no self-respecting Indian can co-operate with the Simon Commission" said Mr. Fenner Brockway, the political Secretary of the Independent Labour party addressing a gathering held on Friday evening at the Servants of India Society's Hall. The meeting was organised to give a hearty welcome to the distinguished Labour leader under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress and Mr. F. J. Ginwala presided.

MESSRS. GINWALA AND JOSHI EXTEND WELCOME.

In according a cordial welcome to the guest Mr. Ginwalla said that Mr. Brockway belonged to the left wing of the Labour party and is the Secretary of Independent Labour Party which fought for the political rights of the workers and as such he did not believe in the Simon Commission and entirely favoured the boycott. He believed that political regeneration could not come by periodical examinations by English jurors of the desirability or otherwise of giving reforms to Indians but that Indians should have their full share in their self-determination.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in extending hearty welcome to the guest said that he welcomed Mr. Brockway more as a representative of the political wing of the British labour movement because he recognised that in order that the labour movement should be successful equal or even more devotion must be given to the political side of the labour movement than the industrial side of it. In order that labour should take its proper place in the society of the country and enjoy equal rights, the political side of it can never be ignored. Mr. Joshi welcomed the assistance, help and even guidance that Mr. Brockway with his experience in Western Labour movements could give to the Indian labour.

Referring to the Simon Commission, Mr. Joshi said that this was the subject which absorbed the attention of all parties in India incuding the Labour Party and every one had decided to boycott it. The Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress had unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the boycott, because it believed that the Simon Commission denied to the Indians the right of self-determination, and every party shared its views. But the Labour Party in England did not seem to share this view and had given its decisions against the sentiments of the Indian people. He said it was a pity having taken a wrong move some Labour members in their zeal to defend their action were even misrepresenting Indians. But he was glad there were members like Mr. Brockway who would only support a policy which would extend the fullest freedom to every human being.

MR. BROCKWAY'S SPEECH.

In the course of his lucid speech Mr. Brockway offered to the Indian Labour Party the fraternal greetings of the Independent Labour Party. He asked the audience not to confuse the Independent Labour Party with the Labour Party of England. The Labour party of England consisted of various small Trade Union Groups and he was the political Secretary of the Independent Labour party. His party in addition to being a Socialist party had always been an Anti-imperialist party. When the war was in progress, his was the only party which opposed the war and refused to take any part in it, because it was a capitalist war. 6,000 men of his party were imprisoned and he himself suffered two years imprisonment. He mentioned this because he wanted to show that Socialism not only thought of the workers of England but sought to unite the workers of the world on the basis of equality. Socialism was as broad as humanity and included workers of every nation, crass, creed and colour. The speaker exhorted Indian labour to organise itself and take its proper place in the international Labour Movement.

Regarding the Simon Commission he thought no self-respecting Indian could co-operate with it.

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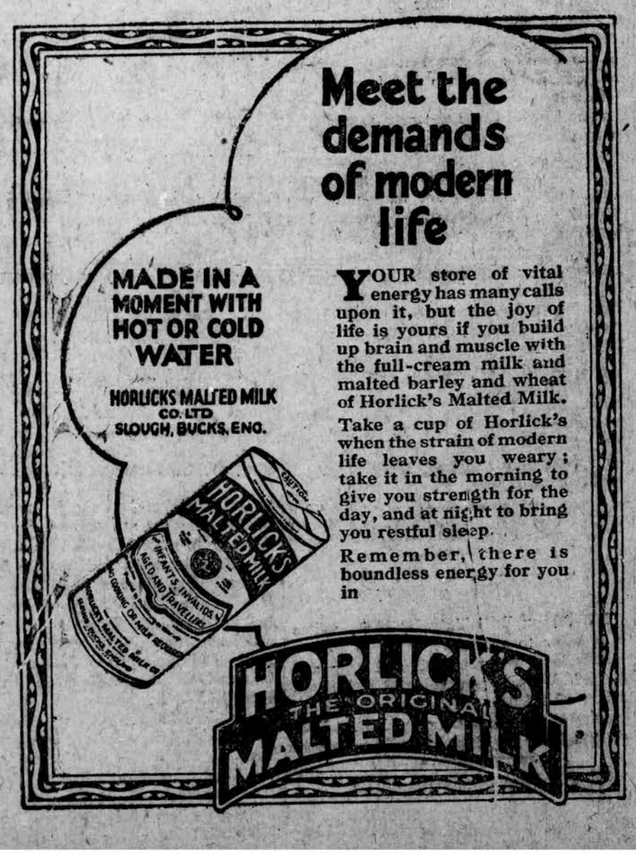
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ALLEGATIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

MARJORIE POLLITT'S APPEAL TO INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 1, (By Mail).

Following appeal is addressed by Miss Marjorie Pollitt, 78, Upper Tollington Park, London N. W. through Free Press of India:—

In the debate in the House of Commons on the 23rd November, Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, went out of his way to make certain allegations concerning Mr. Saklatvala, the member of Parliament for North Battersea. He took the opportunity of repeating the statement he made in a debate a few nouths ago namely that Mr. Saklatvala had been repudiated by all sections of the Indian National Movement.

INDIA'S RECEPTION TO SAKLATVALA.

Those of us who followed Mr. Saklatvala's career since his return to Parliament for the first time in 1922 wondered when he visited India last year, whether he would receive from the Indian people a welcome commensurate with the tremendous amount of energy he had exerted and we were extremely gratified when we noticed in the Indian press the extreme eagerness with which every section of the public and the political bodies endeavoured to vie with one another in honouring him. I noticed from the press that a considerable number of public and municipal bodies (among which were, I believe, Karachi and Calcutta Corporations) extended civic welcomes to him, and altogether greater public tributes appear to have been paid to him than has been paid to any other Indian public man, with the exception of the late Mr. C. R. Das, Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi.

WANTED: REAFFIRMATION OF FAITH.

It seems to us on this side who are anxious to support Saklatvala in the fight that he is putting, that if these various public bodies really meant the statements they have made on the occasion of his visit and if the civic welcomes were really anything more than an empty formula, they have no other course than to specifically deny the statements made by Earl Winterton and re-affirm their faith in Saklatvala as strongly as they affirmed it in the early months of the year.

If any of the bodies are prepared to do so, I would be very pleased to receive all such resolutions and see that they receive adequate publicity in the British press.

INDIA: IRON HEAL OF IMPERIALISM.

I would only say that in conclusion whilst perhaps the Indian nationalists and political organisations did not express their opposition to Imperialism quite so vehemently as does Mr. Saklatvala or in the same language, that is due to the fact that in India the iron heel of Imperialism is able to more ruthlessly crush every vestige of anti-Imperialist expression than it is in this country."—Free Press.

GOVT'S UNEXPECTED DEFEAT

(Free Press Beam Service.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Government suffered an unexpected defeat this afternoon on the division over the Lenschold Bill.

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At this season of the year, even the most robust people are liable to sudden colds and chills which, settling on the lungs, may develop into pleurisy and pneumonia. A sequence of these colds on the lungs prepares the soil for the germs of tuberculosis, whilst bronchitis and asthma often result from treating too lightly an ordinary cold.

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TO EVERY THOUGHTFUL HINDU

(Continued from Page 6.)

verses from the Yoga-vasishtha which we may take as our motto.—

"A Sastra, though man-made, should be accepted if it appeals to reason; and the contrary one rejected, though claiming to be inspired. We should be guided by our sense of the just alone. A saying sound in reason should be accepted, though it proceed from a child and the contrary one rejected as a straw, though it purport to proceed from the god Brahma."

Compare also:

"A convention adopted by the good shall be as good an authority as the Veda."—Madhaviya-Vyakhya.

DRAFT READY FOR DISCUSSION.

I have prepared a draft of what I think such a Smriti should be like. In it I have embodied almost all the planks in the social reform movement as conducted so far, and have anticipated some questions likely to crop up in the future as corollaries of equalitarian principles. I have kept scrupulously clear of the Supernatural—creed and dogma; so that not only members of all Brahmanical Hindu sects, but even those belonging to non-Brahmanical Hindu sects (Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, Brahmos and Aryas) and Rationalists—all owning the name of Hindu, could lend their support to it without any conscientious objections. I have eschewed all modern 'fads' on one side, and on the other, all harmful compromises with orthodoxy and old-world reactionaryisms. Briefly,—both Caste and 'gotra' are nullified by sanctioning interdining and intermarriage between members of any Hindu 'kulas'; monogamy is insisted on, as well as adult marriage; widow marriage is allowed; so also the higher age of the bride; the scriptures and the priesthood are opened to any member of either sex, of any Hindu 'kula'; animal sacrifice is banned; foreign travel is sanctioned; 'Purdah', Untouchability and the keeping of prostitutes as temple-servants are condemned—The draft is in three sections; the first two give the setting or background for the desired reforms, all of which are together set out in the third.

After the contents of the work are fixed, I propose that it be put into Sanskrit 'anushtubh' verses, just like those of any Smriti of old, and also rendered into all our literary vernaculars.

PRESTIGE OF SANSKRIT.

I need hardly explain to you why the work should be in Sanskrit. Though Sanskrit is a dead language, there is about it a respectability,—a prestige which is its own: it is, or is supposed to be, the one medium common to all religiously learned Hindus,—being in fact to Hinduism what Latin is to Roman Christianity the world over. (Why, it is enough to point out that there exists a Sanskrit version of the Bible, which the Christian missionaries in India thought it necessary to issue years ago!) And our Smriti should be in verse, if it is to rival the old Smritis in form. But it should be accompanied by authorised versions in all vernaculars and English, before support is canvassed for it previous to promulgation.

I hope I have explained my object at sufficient length for you to be able to judge on its merits. Some social workers I have consulted have expressed themselves in favour of the idea.

I intend to put my proposal before the coming session of Indian National Social Conference at Madras in Christmas week and try to move the body to appoint a Committee which shall determine the contents of a work of the kind above described. But meanwhile nothing would encourage me more than to know that you approve of the idea, and that I might count upon your help in its materialisation. I should be obliged for any suggestions you might have to offer concerning this move which, if successful, is bound to be a land-mark in the social reform movement among Hindus.—Yours, etc.

S. P. NADKARNI.

Karwar (N. Kanara),
December 13.

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A telephone bell rings in the news editor's room. "Big tram accident here, ten killed," says a voice from the Midlands. A quick summary of the main incidents, a hasty consultation wih the gazetter and a map to fix the precise scene of the disaster, and with all speed a reporter is on his way to gather the story.

* * *

Each tinkle of the bell has some tale to tell from far and near, and Fleet Street has an ever-open ear. Sometimes, but not every day, the heart of the news editor, who holds his post by reason of his keen "news sense", rejoices because a story comes that is worthy of his mettle and he sends his "star" reporter out to handle it. A warning is given of some mystery which demands inquiries in several places, and ere long the news chief has all his staff busily on the scent of news. Advices of progress are frequently sent, and so the day's drama is built up from many threads. Beyond his own staff of reporters (a big morning paper may have twenty or thirty), the news editor has at command a whole army of local correspondents from the Arkneys to the Scillies always ready to carry out his behests. Behind him, too, are the great agencies with their staffs of reporters and machines for the automatic distribution of their reports.

* * *

PICTURE PAGE.

With the development of the picture page, the art editor is equally concerned in the news, and is assailed with offers of prints of striking events by local photographers. A staff of special camera-men is maintained for the more important occurrences. Then again, there is a foreign news editor's department which is in constant telephonic touch with European capitals, and also in wireless communication with America. Sport has its special section of staff, and the "City" department covers the important arena of finance and commence.

The work of all these departments represents only the first stage in the manifold processes of a day's production. There is the gathering of news, and the office is a vertiable whispering gallery of the world. To pass over the advertising and commercial side of the organization with a simple mention is to emphasis the fundamental fact that it is news that makes the newspaper, and it is news that the public chiefly wants. Even in these days of news snippets by wireless, the public will have its printed record. It is so much fuller and more satisfying than mere verbal communication; also it is in black and white and is available for reference.

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The various departmental editors whom I have mentioned are busy all the day ensuring that everything of public interest is secured. The journalists whom they control, the men who wear the halo of the "special correspondent," are skilled narrators and interpreters who have the difficult work of making distant events live in the consciousness of their readers; who can portray in the written word the pathos, the humour, and the dramatic interest of what they see.

* * *

As the day draws on, other departments the office come into play. The editor-in-chief holds his conference about the time when ordinary people are taking their cup of tea. This is an assembly of departmental chiefs reporting all the varied sections of the office. They consider a prepared schedule of the paper, for by this time the day's events have shaped sufficiently for tabulation, with the space each event is estimated to be worth in the printed page. A rough advance plan of the paper is discussed, and its pages are visualized.

On this schedule, the sub-editors get to work from early evening. It is really a prospectus of the world's news for the day but, remember, it is but an afternoon picture, and new horizons change as quickly as an English sky in April. The chief sub-editors and their staffs (the "night hawks" of the office) work till midnight and the wee sma' hours on the masses of "copy" that pour in upon them by train, telephone and telegram, from all quarters of the globe.

This "copy" varies in merit amazingly, and to the sub-editor belongs the function of "licking it into shape." First the comparative news value has to be assessed, both in relation to intrinsic importance and to the available space in the paper. On a busy night everything has to be "cut down", and sometimes a story that starts out proudly as one of the greatest of the night is trimmed and re-written until at last it is completely overshadowed by lustier and later competitors for precious news space.

* * *

The reader of the paper never sees the sub-editor. Yet it is he who corrects bad grammar, inaccuracies in fact, wrong spelling of names, verifies historical reference, and in handling "risky" stories observes strictly the laws of libel and contempt of court. It is anxious and toilsome work.

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The presiding genius of the office in the fateful hours between the afternoon conference and getting the paper on to the machines (or "putting it to bed," as it is familiarly called) is the nght edtor. His is a lofty place in the office hierarchy. He is the co-ordinator, and his the decisive voice amid the clamant claims to places of honour on the news pages. His functions correspond to those of a window-dresser in a great shop. His mind directs the display of the news, the grading of the headlines, the relative positions of the news stories, which are the goods the paper "passes over" to the public.

* * *

The biggest event is given the "lead" of the paper, that is, the best position and the boldest headlines. Each paper has its own standard of value, its special tradition—hence the variety in news treatment. But a really big news event which, beyond any cavil, takes the foremost place in the public mind will get the "lead" in all the papers. Such, for instance, is a railway, steamship, or colliery disaster, involving great loss of life.

The "lead" is often termed colloquially in the office the "splash" story.

The range of headings above the column tops of a newspaper page look simple to the reader, but their compilation is a high art, the difficulty of which you would soon discover if you essayed the task of writing them. The united wit and wisdom of the sub-editors, supervised by the night editor and at times overruled by the editor-in-chief, are engaged in the production of the important headlines. In fact, the whole process of the collection of news, the raw material, and its conversion into the finished article which gives zest and interest to the breakfast-table is a task calling for endless ingenuity and attended by many a brain-storm. These are crowded hours of glorious life.

* * *

THE MECHANICAL SIDE.

Now something about the mechanical side of the enterprise, in its way equally worthy of note. As the "copy" is finally prepared by the sub-editors, it is dispatched by pneumatic tube to the printer's desk. This flow of "copy" goes on ceaselessly all night, and keeps scores of typesetting machines at work. These are almost human in their mechanism. The rate at which copy is sent to the printer is regulated by the barometer of space. If the vacant columns are filling up too fast the word of warning is issued to "cut things down." It is more difficult to write a short story than a long one.

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The type when set is placed in "galleys" that is, metal containers the length of a column. Proofs are pulled and the printed matter is read by proof readers, who mark all necessary corretions. The type is returned to the compositor, the man who set it. He corrects it, and it is then ready for the "stone," that is a smooth metal table on which all the type is placed for making up into the newspaper page with which you are familiar. If the page has seven columns, seven columns of type are assembled and screwed tightly together in an iron frame called a "chase". The whole page, so lacked up, is a "forme"

The "formes," as completed one after another, are sent into the foundry for stereotyping. A mould is taken of the page by hydraulic pressure, and from this mould is cast in molten metal a number of circular plates which fit on to the cylinders of the printing machine. A great modern press will take sixteen plates of each page of the paper.

The giant machines which nowadays print our daily papers which huge national circulations throw out the papers, printed, folded and counted in quires, at amazing speed.

* * *

A big corps of packers receives the quires and does them up in bundles for newsagents all over the country. As these men work at feverish speed, motors are waiting to dash off with loads to the railway termini to catch the newspaper trains to the midlands, the north, the west, the east, and the south. The final rush is sometimes a matter of seconds.

The work of distributing promptly and efficiently a great national newspaper is supervised by a chief, known as the publisher, who marshals his forces like a general on a field of battle. Wasted is all the labour of production if the paper itself does not reach its destination to time. In this matter of effective distribution, the keenest rivalry exists between the big popular newspapers. The promotion of sales and "publicity" campaigns are the concern of the circulation manager.

* * *

It should be remembered that there are several editions of a daily paper. The earliest is completed for dispatch to the most distant parts of the kingdom, and to get this away to the minute everybody works, as to speak, with one eye on the clock. Then follow other editions for places nearer home, each edition having pages made up afresh with later news in it. Finally comes to London edition, as perfect and complete as journalist and mechanician can make it, and containing news of events happenings sometimes as late as three, four, or even five o'clock in the morning. Altogether the production of a national daily newspaper is as fine an example of the adaption of means to an end as it would be possible to cite.

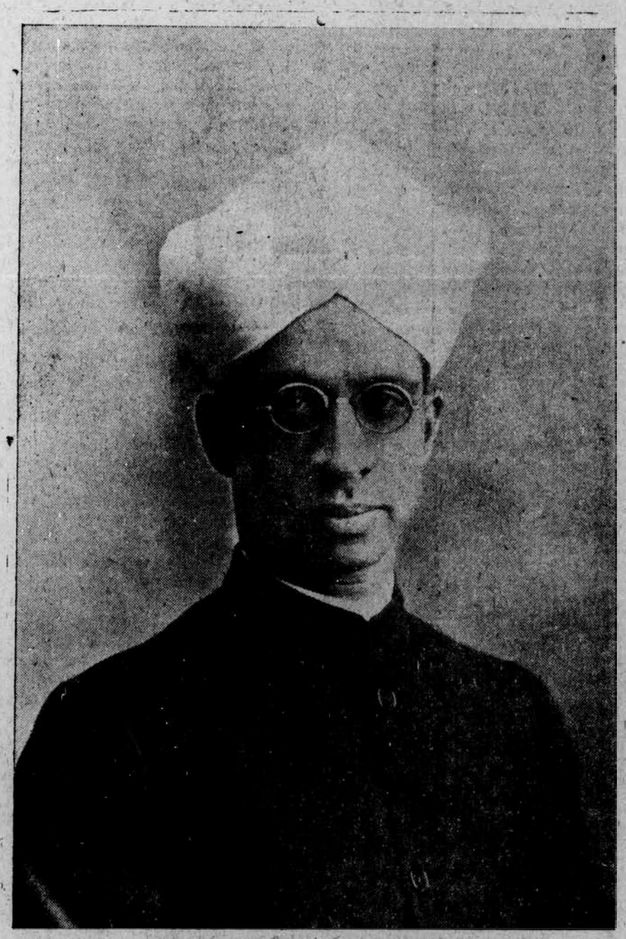
WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 19TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, may there be many happy returns of it to you as your life-work, though in the beginning is a sort of patch work will be without match, a good catch in the family and the community, sure to hatch profitable chickens which will open the latch of heaven at due time as a reward. You are very punctilious and exact, and would be too literal in all your actions and speeches. The story of a clerk who was asked by his employer to make an exact copy of a manuscript is well-known to all. He made the exact copy, reproducing even erased and cancelled portions, when he came to a sentence where he found the skeleton of a fly which was jammed—met a glorious death in an unexpected "jamboorie". He thought his copy would lack exactness, so he caught living fly, beheaded it, and stuck its remains near the word exactly as in the original, which gave rise to the saying "copy to copy, and 'makki' to 'makki' ". You are also of that mentality and in acting in this manner would receive from your masters asinine acrobatics instead of increase of some pence or "paisas" in your salary. And you would be the loudest in your declamation of an ungrateful, unappreciative master and the world at large, after working hard and faithfully! Your case is also typical of the youth (with screws somewhat loose) who was advised by his father or guardian never to let go a thing when once "taken in hand," but to hold on to it, might and main. In the moonsoon, due to a muddy, slushy road (or, may be, due to banana skin) he once slipped, and "measured the ground." Like a drowning man catching at a straw he caught hold of the tail of an obliging donkey which was passing by. Though the latter received him with its ancestral habit of kicks, the youth did not let his hold go, and was badly bruised and battered. Barring this defect you are a good-hearted man who, assisted by a nature which always preserves balance of power of mind and strength, will get a sensible mate to pilot your barque into the haven of safety—and delight.



Prof. S. Rodhakrishnan of the Calcutta University who will preside over the Philosophical Congress to be held to-day in Bombay.

KATHIAWAR NOTES

VALA ADMINISTRATION

MOVE FOR EXTENDING GOVERNOR'S TERM

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 13.

The dates of the Kathiawar Political Conference are drawing near. The last session was held at Bhavnagar in 1925. The session there, mainly undertook to propagate the khaddar programme. The "political" business of the Conference was left to the care of the President—Mahatma Gandhi. The khaddar work has, of course, been done to a certain extent, but the people want some definite "political" programme to be worked out. There is a clamour for this, and a flutter in some quarters. Mr. Thakkar is to preside, and Mahatmaji has promised to be present. On the whole, the Conference promises to be a glorious success.

A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

The Administration Report of the Vala State for the year 1926-27 has been published. The Report is divided into two parts. Including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year Rs. 43,000, the receipts for the year under review is figured at Rs. 2,64 933 while the total expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,46,874. The average annual income of the State is estimated at something below Rs. three lacs. The State Karbhari Mr. Ranchhoddas Mehta is as energetic and intelligent as he is clever, well-informed and well-wisher of the State. He is devoting special attention towards agricultural developments. It is noteworthy that such a small State as Vala is establishing Red-cross centres and encouraging the scout movement.

PRINCES' REPRESENTATION.

I understand, the movement for the extension of the Bombay Governor's term has been strongly organised by the Princes of the Presidency. Some of the Kathiawar Princes too, have affixed their signatures to the representation that has now been forwarded to the Secretary of State through the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Mir of Khairpur (Sind) has taken the lead in the matter.

ORGANISATION OF WORKERS

MR CHAMANLAL'S APPEAL FOR HELP

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The following statement has been issued by D. Chaman Lal in regard to Labour Organisation:—

I am grateful for the support that has been extended to me for the suggestions I put forward before the Cawnpore Session of the Trade Union Congress in regard to the question of Labour Organisation. I wish to take this opportunity of reminding the public that a very important step was taken by the Trade Union Congress in its decision to set up a Council of Action under my presidentship, for the purpose of organising throughout India, workers in all industries. For this purpose representatives from each Province have been elected as Members of the Council of Action, and Mr. S. H. Jhabwala has been appointed as General Secretary.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

It is obvious that the work before the Council of Action is of such tremendous importance and responsibility that the Trade Union Movement in India cannot under any circumstances afford even a partial failure in the task that has been entrusted to us. Not only is the work important, from the point of view of national well-being, but it is so extensive and diversified that without substantial financial backing it would be ridiculous to make a beginning even. The great majority of industrial workers in India are un-organised. The peasants are practically entirely un-organised. We have to set up Trade Union Organisation where none exists. We have to send out paid organisers to tour the entire railway system, to tour the coal area, to tour the tea plantations, to work in the mill areas of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. We have also to set going side by side with this a parallel organisation for the peasants. We have to provide for a central press, and for the publication of pamphlets, handbills, posters by the hundred thousand. We have to send out speakers properly equipped with lantern-slides and cinema films. And all this requires money, not in hundreds, not in thousands, but in lakhs, in short we want for this work a sum of ten lakhs, and we are determined that we must collect this sum from the workers, and from the general public. I am therefore, making this appeal through the press, which has supported us with such generosity, for donations towards this very noble and excellent cause, which has for its object the raising of the standard of life of the poverty stricken masses of India.

All donations whether big or small, will be publicly acknowledged and it is requested that money specially ear-marked "Council of Action Fund", should be sent either to me at Lahore, or to Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., Bombay. As soon as our preliminary arrangements are complete we intend to issue a weekly statement of our activities in order to keep the public in touch with the progress of the Movement. I hope the public will respond in a generous fashion, and help to put an end to conditions which have reduced the workers in this country to a state of absolute helplessness and abject poverty. —A. P.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

MR. IYENGAR'S BOOK PUBLISHED

MADRAS, Dec. 17

President Iyengar's book on Swaraj constitution has been published. In the introduction, running into 35 pages, Mr. Iyengar analyses fundamental principles on which Swaraj constitution of a free India should be based. In the preamble asserting the principle of self determination, he says:

"In order to secure to themselves and their posterity blessings of liberty to insure domestic tranquility and to promote cneral welfare, it is necessary to establish ull responsible Government in India, the people of India acting through schedulet political bodies and associations and in exercise of their right of self-determination, have finally resolved to and do hereby ordain and establish the following Swaraj constitution for India and do further hereby enter into solemn league and covenant amongst themselves to carry it into effect by all peaceful and legitimate means."

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

The draft constitution is divided into four parts. Part one contains a declaration of rights. Part two, the Executive Government, the Indian legislature and judicature. Provincial Governments and the constitution of new provinces are dealt with in part three, while part four deals with finance, trade, defence, amendments to the constitution, etc.

Suggestions for solving the communal dissensions are included as appendices. The draft is largely based on the constitutions of Canada, the United States of America and the Irish Free State.—Free Press.

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